

The Farming World



AND CANADIAN FARM & HOME



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Devoted to Country Life in Canada

J. W. WHEATON, B.A., - - Editor

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Subscription Prices—Year, strictly in advance, sixty cents; two years, strictly in advance, one dollar.

Postage is provided by the publisher for all subscriptions in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. For all other countries in the Postal Union $\$.07$ fifty cents for postage.

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90 WELLINGTON STREET WEST, - - TORONTO

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PUBLISHER'S DESK

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By this time all our readers should know that THE FARMING WORLD is discontinued immediately when a subscription expires. A number of our subscribers have been putting off sending their renewals until a month or two after expiration, and as a consequence have missed several issues. We always send back numbers when we can, but an unusual demand exhausts our supply of copies, and we are unable to do so. We therefore urge all our subscribers to watch the date on the address label of their paper (which shows when their time expires) and to forward renewals in good time, in order that no issues may be missed.

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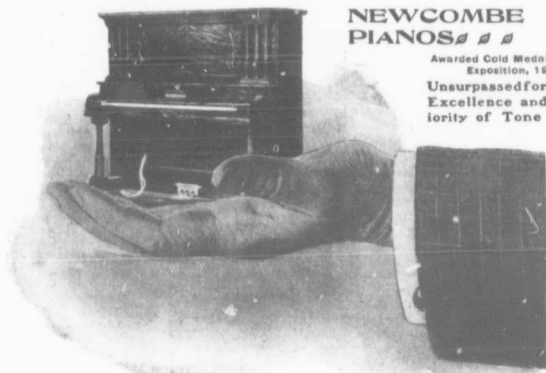
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What They Think of It

The following extracts from the many hundred letters received daily, show how highly THE FARMING WORLD is appreciated by its thousands of readers in all parts of the Dominion:

"I value very highly THE FARMING WORLD for the sake of the general information on farming and agricultural subjects. It has always been a welcome visitor to my home."—T. G. THOMSON, Prescott Co., Ont.

"Please find enclosed \$1.00 for your valuable paper, which should be read by every farmer in the Dominion."—C. E. SECCON, Lincoln Co., Ont.

"It is eagerly read, much appreciated, and considered hard to beat as a farm paper."—MARVIN HOLDEN, Turtle Mountain Co., Man.

The Farming World

And Canadian Farm and Home

VOL. XXIII

TORONTO, 1 APRIL, 1904

No. 7

Welcome Spring

FARMERS generally will welcome the arrival of spring, though it means hard work and a busy season. The winter just closing has been a most trying one, the worst, perhaps, in the experience of anyone now living in this province. The depth of snow has been great. This in itself could have been endured very well had it remained evenly distributed. But along with the snow came the wind, piling it into drifts mountains high, impeding railway traffic and making the cross-roads and concessions in many a locality almost impassable.

People living in cities where snow is cleaned off the sidewalks shortly after its arrival, can hardly appreciate what the farmer in the back township has had to endure during the past few months. In many cases he has been completely isolated for days from his fellows, and has found it difficult to care for his family and his stock with any degree of comfort. Instances are reported where it was practically impossible to get fire wood from the bush and consequently fences and even orchards had to be sacrificed to maintain warmth in the home. Business has been at a standstill and the marketing of last year's crops has had to remain in abeyance. All this will mean additional work now, or as soon as the roads become passable, which in many districts will not be for a week or two yet. There is the consolation, however, that this enforced confinement to his home has not afforded opportunities for spending that otherwise would have occurred. But this will hardly compensate for the hardships and difficulties that many an isolated farmer in the northern counties has had to endure.

Spring will, therefore, be doubly welcome. It will be an agreeable change from a most trying winter, and will give the farmer a chance to put his latent energy to work in doing things. To the successful farmer work is a pleasure when it can be put to good account in changing the cold, bleak country side into fields green with growing crops and bright with prospects for an abundant harvest.

Look after the Seed

Three things are necessary to secure good crops—good fertile soil, good cultivation and good clean seed. It should be every farmer's aim to bring these together in the spring time. A good fertile soil cannot be secured at once. It takes time to get it, but by adopting right methods it can be had. Good cultivation can be had any time, and there is really no excuse for the farmer who sows good seed on land not properly cultivated. Even if there is a delay

in getting the seed in it is better to have this delay than sow on badly prepared land.

When the soil is well cultivated sow only good clean seed. One of the great defects in the seeds of this country is the large number of injurious weed seeds mixed with them. These foreign seeds are usually so small in size as to pass unnoticed, and consequently many a farmer, who thinks he is sowing pure seeds, is deceived, and is seeding his farm with all kinds of injurious weeds. One cannot be too careful about this, and it will pay to go 50 cents per cwt. higher in price in order to get guaranteed pure seed.

Not only should seed be pure, but it should be plump and large. It should

Dairy Number

* On May 2nd our annual dairy *
* number will appear. In keeping *
* with previous issues of this kind *
* this number will be full of good *
* practical matter for dairymen. It *
* will be well illustrated and have *
* several new and important features. *
* Those who have not yet replied *
* to our dairy census questions *
* should do so at once. Your an- *
* swers will be in time if mailed *
* immediately. See questions on *
* page 245 of last issue. *
* Advertisers will find this special *
* number of particular value in *
* reaching a good class of cus- *
* tomers. Applications for space *
* should be sent in early. *
* *****

also be bright in color and dry. It is not always a good plan to try new varieties that are little known, or that have not been thoroughly tested in one's own district. It is usually a much safer plan to use the best seed of the recognized standard varieties, and thus by selection secure a better quality of these varieties.

Generally speaking it is not good practice to sow too many varieties. They are hard to keep separate at harvest time and it is more difficult to keep the seed pure. Select the best quality of seed of some variety that has done well in the neighborhood and in nine cases out of ten better results will be obtained than in taking up any new variety reported by seedsmen and others to yield enormously, and which has not been well tested in the district.

Education in Forestry

A large deputation of the graduates and friends of Toronto University from all parts of the province waited upon the Ontario Government last week to ask for financial aid for a new physical laboratory, and incidentally for the establishment of a forestry teaching de-

partment at the University. Premier Ross in his reply did not give the deputation any encouragement that either of its requests would be granted at the present time. In regard to forestry he stated that the time had not come for the establishment of a forestry department at the University. More effective work could be done by taking up the work in connection with the Agricultural College and in preparing speakers to deliver addresses on forestry at farmers' institute meetings. To get the quickest returns, graduates of the University and of the Agricultural College might be sent to Europe or to the United States at the expense of the Province, to learn forestry. These, on their return, could educate the farmer how to care for his trees and grow new ones, and likewise render assistance to the Crown Lands Department in replenishing and preserving the timber lands of the North.

From a practical standpoint, and one that will bring the quickest and best results, the Premier's view is the better one. A forestry department at the provincial university would be of little practical value, especially to the farming community. Something more than theory is necessary in order to interest the farmer in the work of replenishing and preserving his wood lot. The subject must be brought right home to him and he must be shown the need of giving attention to this subject. If any teaching of forestry is necessary, the Agricultural College is the place where it should be given and not at the University. At the former, experimental work in tree growing as well as teaching can be carried on and the student can receive a more valuable training than he would by sitting at the feet of some learned professor while he discourses on the history and economics of tree growing. If the forestry question is to be taken hold of in this country, and we believe it should be, it must be brought right down to the farmer in a practical way, and the way to do it is through the Agricultural College, which is, in more ways than one, the farmers' university.

From the farmer's standpoint the need of education and training in forestry is great. It will help him to preserve his wood lot and at the same time aid him in replacing the timber so wantonly destroyed during the past twenty-five years. By a judicious system of re-foresting he will not only increase his timber wealth but help to conserve and increase the moisture content in his land, and at the same time improve the climatic conditions of the country. Let every effort, therefore, be made to provide the farmer with practical instruction on this important subject.

Dominion Live Stock Breeders in Session

*The Records Nationalized—Live
Stock Imports to be Regulated
—Foreign Trade to be En-
couraged—Dead Meat
Trade Approved*



Stephen Benson, Neepawa, Man.



Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.

The first convention of what is to be known in future as the National Live Stock Association of Canada, was held in Ottawa, March 7-12. There was a break of two days in the middle of the week to allow delegates to attend the Eastern Winter Fair and Horse Show. This arrangement, while helping the Show somewhat, was a serious mistake. Those who attended the convention are busy men, and after the first two days returned home rather than remain over for the finish at the end of the week. The winter fair is an educational show and was held at Ottawa chiefly for the benefit of the people in that district. A half day would suffice for the average delegate to take in all there was to be seen, and who would prefer to keep right down to business until the convention had concluded its deliberations. Likewise, it was not fair to the speakers, and their subjects, to bring them up at this later stage when a great many of the delegates had returned home. It would have been better to have finished up the business of the convention and allowed those who wished to do so to remain over for the show.

Nevertheless, the convention was the most important gathering ever held in Canada. Every province was represented and important subjects were discussed. And what is more, the conclusions arrived at were immediately put in proper shape and presented to the Government or the Minister most interested. The Hon. Mr. Fisher was kept busy receiving deputations from the convention. His Excellency, the Govern-

General, graced the convention by his presence, and received and replied to a suitable address. Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, presided at all the sessions of the convention excepting one, when the Hon. Mr. Fisher presided.

The delegates who registered on the first day of the convention were—Ontario—Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; John Bright, Myrtle; Robert Miller, Stouffville; H. Wade, Toronto; George Davies, Toronto; H. M. Robinson, Toronto; W. G. Pettit, Freeman; W. D. Platt, Hamilton; D.C. Platt, Millgrove; Gerald Wade, Toronto; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; T. A. Graham, Claremont; Thomas Teasdale, Concord; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; W. Jones, Zenda; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; John Gardhouse, Highfield; R. J. Mac-

portant, subject taken up was that of nationalizing the records. There was no difference of opinion on this point, and, as it turned out, the convention as a whole was unanimously in favor of having but one record for each breed of live stock in Canada. Had further evidence been needed to influence the delegates to this view, it was given by the chairman in his opening address when he stated the number of records for the different breeds maintained in Canada. In Ontario there are at the present time eleven records; in Quebec four, which include a swine record for the different breeds of swine, and a sheep record for the different breeds of sheep; in New Brunswick, records for the different breeds of cattle, sheep and swine; in Nova Scotia, records for the different breeds of cattle, and in the Northwest Territories, records for the different breeds of sheep and swine. In Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, no records are kept.

A multiplicity of records leads to confusion and makes it more difficult for the ordinary farmer or breeder to know where he is at. It is harder to detect fraud and renders interprovincial trade in pure-bred stock difficult to carry on. Besides, in order to have our records recognized abroad they must be national in character and have the stamp of approval of the Dominion Government upon them. Such, in brief, was the consensus of opinion expressed by the delegates and which it took nearly the first day to bring out. Some there were who favored going still fur-



Thomas Graham, Claremont, Ont.

kie, Oshawa; J. E. Brethour, Burford; Charles Calder, Brooklyn; Thomas McMillan, Scaforth; James Mitchess, Goderich; George Pepper, Toronto; F. M. Wade, Toronto; G. Ellis, Toronto; M. Richardson, Caledonia; G. W. Clemons, St. George; D. O. Bull, Brampton; P. Christie, Manchester; J. A. MacGillivray, Uxbridge; W. Smith, Columbus, Quebec—Robert Ness, Howick; G. A. Gigault, Hon. Mr. Garneau, Nova Scotia—E. B. Elderkin, W. W. Black, C. Craig, S. J. Greenman, all of Amherst, New Brunswick—C. H. Giles, Fredericton; P. C. Powys, Fredericton; W. W. Hubbard, St. John; C. E. Rogers, Woodstock; H. M. Campbell, Apohaqui; T. A. Peters, Fredericton, Prince Edward Island—J. W. Calbeck, Augustine Cove; Rev. A. E. Burke, Alberton, Manitoba—G. H. Greig, S. J. Thompson and James Yule, of Winnipeg; W. W. Fraser, Ennismore; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; Stephen Benson, Neepawa; Walter Clifford, Austin, Northwest Territories—J. A. Turner, Calgary; A. B. McDonnell, New Oxley; G. Harcourt, Regina; W. Beresford, Calgary; C. W. Peterson, Calgary, British Columbia—J. R. Anderson, Victoria; G. H. Hadwin, Duncan; S. F. Tolmie, Victoria. Others registered later in the session.

NATIONALIZING THE RECORDS
The first, and perhaps the most im-



E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N.S.



J. R. Anderson, Victoria, B.C.



J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

ther, and, if possible, have one international record for each breed in Canada and the United States.

The only hesitating voice in regard to nationalizing the records came from Quebec, where it was felt that owing to the two languages in that province, one record for each breed in Canada, unless a part of the business were conducted in the French language, would prove unsatisfactory to the French Canadians. However, Mr. G. A. Giguault, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec was strongly in favor of the one record idea and consequently the vote of the delegates on this point was unanimous.

Another point upon which there was no difference of opinion was as to the control of the records. It was unanimously agreed that the records should be controlled by the breeders representing the different breeds.

While it was an easy thing to decide upon a matter of principle, especially when all were of one opinion, to agree upon ways and means of bringing it into effect, was a more difficult task. The point over which there was the greatest difference of opinion was in regard to the place at which the offices of the different records should be kept. The delegates outside of Ontario strongly favored Ottawa as the proper place for national records to be kept. The Ontario delegation, almost to a man favored Toronto. The committee on ways and means struck a knotty problem and one that kept them deliberating until the "wee sma' hours, and then they could not agree and the question of location was left over to be arranged by the board of directors of the different breed associations and the



J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.

Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

The deliberations of the convention on the record question may be summed up in the following resolutions:

(1) That the convention advises the establishment of one record of live stock for each breed in Canada.

(2) That the records be controlled by the breeders.

(3) That all the records now existing be amalgamated into one national record based on the generally accepted standard as understood by the majority of owners interested in each breed.

(4) That when amalgamation takes place every animal at present registered in any herd book of the proper standard be accepted free of cost.

(5) That in all cases the rules and regulations governing registration in any national record shall be decided by the resolution of the duly qualified members of the associations representing each particular breed and be subject to approval by the Minister of Agriculture in accordance with section 2, chapter 33.

(6) That steps be taken forthwith to organize records associations for breeds of live stock not now recorded in any Canadian live stock register.

(7) That the Dominion Government be requested to provide for affixing a proper seal signifying their endorsement of the registration.



Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

(8) That a deputation wait upon the Dominion Minister of Agriculture and urge that provision be made in the estimates for a sufficient sum to provide for the administration of the national records of live stock and representation at the meetings of breed societies from the outlying districts of Canada.

(9) That the Dominion Minister of Agriculture be requested to assume the administration of national live stock records under the provision of the act in their behalf.

(10) That the matter of location be left with the Board of Directors of the breed associations interested and the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, in accordance with the act.

(11) That in the nationalized record associations representation on the Board of Directors be given the breeders of each province on a basis of the number of registrations, with a minimum of one representative for every province or amalgamated province or territories from which at least the sum of \$25 is received annually in registration fees.

TO KEEP OUT INFERIOR STOCK

On Tuesday morning the meeting took up the question: Should the Canadian Government be asked to take steps to regulate the further importation of



John Bright, Myrtle, Ont.

horses, cattle, sheep and swine into Canada, (a) grades and stockers, (b) pure-breds? There was an animated discussion on this question. With the exception of a few Ontario delegates, who constituted themselves the champions of the poor settlers in the West, the convention was unanimously in favor of further restrictions to this trade. The strong plea for the settler was that he should have an opportunity to buy cheap horses if he wished. Besides, many a settler had not sufficient means to buy a good team when he began his farming operations, but in a year or two would be able to do so. Against this it was contended that even would do more and better work than these useless bronchos; that it would pay the settler better to go in debt, if need be, and secure a good team, rather than waste his money on useless horses; that, as one of the delegates put it, it would be difficult to get enough bronchos into a field to pull a plow; that many farmers were breeding from broncho mares, thus working serious injury to the horse trade of the country; and that these bronchos brought in disease, it being shown that neither mange nor glanders existed in Manitoba until brought in through the importation of these cheap range horses. Over 16,000 were brought into Manitoba last year at an average valuation of about \$26, which meant an average duty of about \$500 a head. Occasionally a good team or two came in with the bronchos, but the great bulk of them were useless trash.

The method suggested to keep out this useless stuff was to raise the minimum valuation on horses coming into Canada. While the majority were agreed on this, there was considerable difference of opinion as to what the minimum



Geo. Harcourt, Regina, N.W.T.

valuation should be. The Ontario men were in favor of a minimum valuation of \$50, while the Western men thought \$20 would be sufficient. A compromise was effected and a resolution passed asking the Government to place a minimum valuation of \$75 a head on all horses coming into Canada.

In regard to swine, the general opinion was expressed that no pigs should be brought in free as settlers' effects. Several cases of hog cholera in the West had been traced directly to hogs brought in by settlers. It was shown that it would be no hardship upon the settler to deprive him of this privilege, as better stock could be secured in this country. It was also recommended that packers and butchers be not allowed to import live hogs, and that the quarantine regulations be enforced in every case.

In regard to pure-bred stock the convention was almost unanimous that further restrictions be placed upon the importation of all pure-bred stock coming into Canada. The necessity of this was shown in the abuse of the stallion syndicate business, as carried on in the West. Under present regulations there was not sufficient check upon the registration. After some discussion this resolution passed:

"That breeding stock, which may be imported into Canada, free of duty, be restricted to animals registered in a book of record recognized by the Canadian Government, or in a book recognized in the country in which the breed originated; and that the privilege of making such free importations be restricted to British subjects or *bona fide* residents of the Dominion of Canada." A clause was later added to this, that grade stallions be prohibited entry on any terms as settlers' effects.

RACING AT FAIRS

When the convention resumed on Thursday morning, H. J. P. Good, Toronto, introduced the question: What relations should exist between racing associations and the National Association? The discussion of this question turned more to the value of horse racing at the fall fair, on which there was a very wide difference of opinion. No definite conclusion was arrived at and the question was held over for further discussion next year.

EXTENDING TRADE IN LIVE STOCK

The possibilities and development of a live stock trade with the West Indies, Mexico, South American Republic, and Newfoundland, was introduced by Mr. E. B. Elderkin, Amherst, N.S., who has recently visited most of these countries and made a special study of trade conditions. He strongly advised that steps be taken to develop this trade. The opportunities were great and the people of these Southern countries were desirous of securing pure-bred stock from Northern countries.

Considerable interest was added to the discussion on this subject by J. Panolet, of the Argentine Republic, who is at present attending the Ontario Agricultural College. He stated that grade cattle should not be sent. It will cost \$55 per head for freight via New York from Canada to the Argentine, which, with the cost of quarantine at the port of entry would make a total of \$80 a head. At this cost, trade in pure-bred cattle could be made profitable. Good bulls with a first-class pedigree, from 18 to 24

months old, are wanted by Argentine breeders. The rancher goes in more for general appearance and wants cows of easy types with well developed udders. Breeders will not buy nurse cows to raise calves. As to the breed, Short-horns are in the greatest demand, then Herefords and Angus. Galloways, for some reason or other, are not wanted. In the dairy breeds, Holsteins are preferred, as a cross between them and the Short-horn makes a very good steer. Shipments should be sent more than June 15th of each year, so that they will be released from quarantine for the September shows. The average for some recent sales of bulls in the Argentine was \$600 each. The highest price so far is \$7,000. In sheep, the Lincolns predominate. But these are too large for the market. The dealers would pay better prices for more fleshy sheep. Ox-fords do well. It will not pay to ship horses, as prices are better here than in the Argentine. Horses are plentiful there and cheap, so cheap that money could be made by importing horses from that country into Canada.

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., contributed some valuable matter to the discussion in regard to developing a trade with Mexico. The men in Mexico who are buying good stock are of the same nationality (Spanish) as those who pay the big prices in the Argentine. These Mexican buyers are prejudiced against the Americans, and would, other things being equal, give Canada the preference.

A resolution was adopted strongly urging upon the Government to take steps to develop a trade in live stock with the countries named.

LICENSING STALLIONS

W. S. Sparks introduced the question: Should stallions be registered and receive certificates of fitness from the National Association? He strongly advised licensing and granting a certificate as to soundness. The average breeder did not know enough about the anatomy of the horse to judge as to its soundness. Mr. Good stated that in every country in Europe something of this kind was in force.

There was some opposition to the scheme from a few of the horse breeders present who felt that it could not be worked out satisfactorily.

LOWER EXPRESS RATES WANTED

A resolution was adopted, asking the Department of Agriculture to use its influence to secure reduced rates from the express companies for the carriage of pure-bred stock.

THE WOOL QUESTION

Should steps be taken to regulate the manufacture and sale of woollen goods in Canada? C. W. Peterson, of Calgary, introduced this question. The low price of wool and the depression in the sheep trade made it necessary that something should be done to regulate the sale of woollen goods in Canada. Shoddy was largely taking the place of wool in the manufacture of textile fabrics. Cotton was also used in the manufacture of so-called woollen goods. Something should be done to regulate this. A resolution was passed asking the Government to adopt such regulations as would require the manufacturers and dealers to state whether textile fabrics were wholly of wool or not, and that the sale of substitutes for wool as "all wool" should be made an indictable offence.

(Continued on page 258.)

That Book

Some time ago we advertised a free book on Stock Raising and Feeding, and we are pleased to know that our book, "Stock Pointers," has been fully appreciated. Hundreds of orders have poured in from all parts of Canada and we have been highly complimented on its value to stock raisers, on its neat and quiet businesslike appearance, and on the absence of all flashy coloring and pictures which do not bear any way on the matter under discussion.

We have a second edition in preparation and will send a copy of it to all subscribers of this paper who send us their name and address and mention this paper. Also, we would be pleased to have subscribers, who have already received a copy, write us and give their opinion of the book. Address, The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Canada.

Preparing Horses for Spring Work

Under the above heading, "Whip," in the *Farmers' Advocate*, of March 2nd, condemns the use of all commercial stock foods. He says that "A healthy animal will be able to digest and assimilate a sufficient quantity of food without the aid of drugs and medicines." He writes a good article, but when he touches on condiments he shows his ignorance at once. A true condiment such as Herbageum is, contains no drugs nor medicines, nor does it contain food value. We doubt if "Whip" can understand this, but it is a fact, nevertheless. The object of the true condiment (and Herbageum is the true condiment) is to supply with the dry winter food those qualities that have passed into the air during the drying process and which insure thorough assimilation and digestion of food. Horses that are starved during the winter months will need no special preparation for the spring work. We do not think that "Whip" has ever used Herbageum, certainly he has never given it a fair test; when he has done so his opinion will be of more value. It is very difficult for a prejudiced mind to be fair in those matters.

We quote as follows from some who have given Herbageum a fair trial:

"Having used the same team on the same kind of work for several seasons, I was in a good position to test the value of Herbageum for working horses. I fed it many times during the past season and they stood the work better and kept in better condition than ever before."

HORACE SMITH.

Edrans, Man., Sept. 21st, 1903.

"My horses were attacked by a disease which in this neighborhood is called 'Mane Itch.' The horses seemed to almost rub their hides off and we were unable to find anything to relieve them or do them any good until we fed Herbageum. Two four-pound packages completely cured them. Not only did Herbageum cure our horses of 'Mane Itch,' but it gives them new life and vigor and a good appetite."

Ashwood, Ont., Wm. E. SMITH.

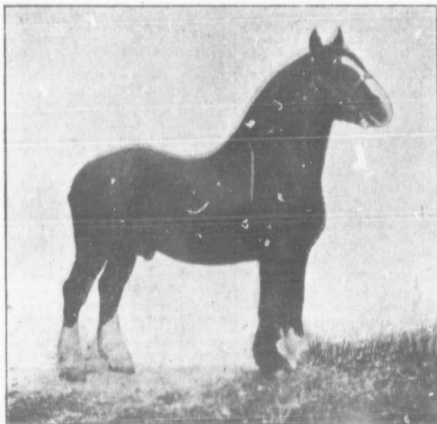
Sept. 28th, 1903.

LAMB FENCE AND GATES

Would you buy a carriage with springs made of either hard or soft machinery steel? A spring must be made of steel containing carbon. LAMB FENCE is made of high carbon wire. No. 7 has an average tensile strength of over 3,500 lbs. We would be pleased to send you free post paid sample that will illustrate the spring.

The H. R. LAMB FENCE CO., Ltd., London, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.

Please Mention The Farming World when writing Advertisers.



Prize Winning Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallion, Ottawa Horse Show. Owned by J. Callender, Donlisonville, Ont.

The Ottawa Winter Fair and Horse Show

The Eastern Winter Fair and Poultry Show, held at Ottawa, March 8-10, was greatly handicapped by the snow blockades, as well as by the loss of the new pavilion. Nevertheless, the attendance was good, the exhibits, though not numerous, except in the case of poultry, were in quality representative of the best of their kind in Canada. The National Live Stock Convention, held at the same time, contributed much to the interested attendance, making both events doubly opportune. The show was held in the stables on the Exhibition grounds, which were, as far as possible, prepared for the occasion, but can hardly be said to satisfactorily fill the bill, especially in the case of the horses, as it was easily seen that they did not show to equal advantage on the narrow strip of board floor, and neither had the spectators a fair opportunity for witnessing the event.

HORSES

The show of horses was not so large as at Toronto two weeks previous, and only three or four who exhibited at Toronto were at Ottawa. These were better placed than at the former, and yet there were certainly animals in the ring at Ottawa that would have mixed things up differently at Toronto. In the aged Clydesdale stallions there were quite a number of entries, and first place was given to the exhibit of R. Ness, Howick, Que., who showed a good grandson of Baron's Pride, a horse of good conformation and style, grand limbs and feet, and fair action and scale. Second place was awarded to R. Beith's entry, a nice fine fellow, showing lots of quality. Messrs. Smith and Richardson had two entries in this class, their recently imported Michaloe, a grand and good son of Hiawatha, one of the four that stood 1, 2, 3, 4 at the last winning of the Cawdor Cup in Glasgow, and another Old Country winner, Locomotion, both of them large draft horses, that stepped right and covered lots of ground. Michaloe was placed third. The class for 4-year-olds was a very strong one. The honor went to R. Beith's exhibit, a horse of the very finest kind, but his opposition was strong, especially in the second

winner, from Smith and Richardson's stables. The exhibits of R. Ness and R. Reid & Co., of Hintonburg, both had strong claims for consideration also, but there are few years in which any horse could improve on the winner of first place. In the 3-year-olds the honors were easy for Ardlethan Premier, the Prince Thomas colt from the stables of Smith and Richardson, Columbus, and second was taken by R. Ness' Gervain, a nice bay colt of fine quality, 3rd went again to Smith and Richardson's Clan Mac, a heavy sceler with good underpinning; 4th to Prince Conrad, and 5th to Diomed, from the same stables. This was a strong class of good horses.

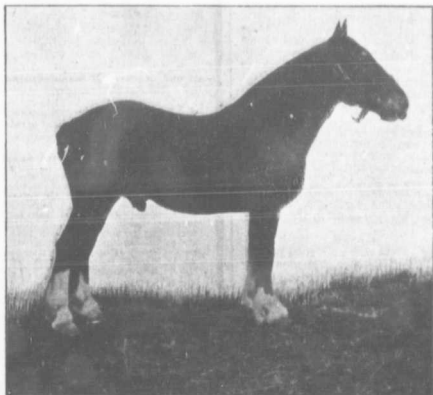
In the Canadian-bred horses, of the Ottawa Fair is deserving of credit, and

4 good horses were lined up in the aged stallion class. First went to R. Harris' exhibit, which looked good enough to the judges to get the ribbon ahead of "Woodroffe Ploughboy," the well-known exhibit of J. G. Clarke, of Ottawa. Third place was taken by J. Callender, of Oshawa, with a good drafty black of a useful kind; and 4th to the exhibit of W. Wilson, from the same place.

In the 3-year-olds, Thos. Ross, of Myrtle was the winner, and another good one was shown by Lou Richardson, Columbus, which came second. R. Ness, and R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, were next in this class. In the representatives in the young stallion class were three gets of Royal Cairnton, all of them good testimony to the kind of a sire Ontario lost in that horse. Jno. Vipond, Brooklin, came first, Thos. Ross, Myrtle, 2nd, and Messrs. Smith and Richardson, Columbus, 3rd and 4th.

There were only three contestants led out to contend for sweepstake honors. R. Ness brought out his winner in aged stallions, R. Beith his winner in 4-year-olds, and Smith and Richardson their 3-year-old Ardlethan Premier, a colt of Prince Thomas. Three inner horses are not often seen. They were of good Clydesdale stamp, the right kind from end to end, and although it was, from one point of view, the case of a colt contending against unished horses, yet his equal quality with promise of greater scale, appeared strongly to the judges, and there is little doubt he would have carried the honors of the day, had he taken more kindly to the hard floor and showed his customary action, which all his acquaintances know, is very near perfection itself. As it was, his feet were everywhere, and the judges had not far to look to find another horse to bear the ribbon, and found it in the exhibit of R. Ness, one of the sweet specimens of horseflesh that are descended through Baron's Pride from Old McGregor. He is a very hard one to beat but his opposition from both sides was strong.

There were only two entries in the Shire stallions, and first and sweepstakes went to J. J. Anderson's horse, "Flagship," a fine stallion with great style and action that was rapid and



Young Cairnton, 1st Prize Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallion. Bred and shown by J. Vipond, Brooklin, Ont. Sold to F. Rogers, Woodstock, N. B.

clean. Quite a number of lighter horses were present, R. Beith taking first for aged Hackney stallion, coming second to R. Ness in the younger class. Two good thoroughbred horses were out in the aged class, the going to a horse well advanced in years, but possessed of great bone and substance.

CATTLE

The cattle exhibit, though small in numbers, was for the most part of first class quality. In pure-bred Shorthorns W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, had out some excellent representatives of the aged class, and won all the prizes there in the section. Jas. Rennie & Son, Blackwater, as usual, made an excellent display, both in pure-bred Shorthorns and grades, winning all the prizes they competed for in the pure-bred steer classes, and first for heifer under 2 years old, for their red yearling, which stood well in the winning at Chicago last fall. Jos. Stone, Saint-James, Ont., made a good record, winning first for the best three export steers, with a fine trio. One of this lot, shown in illustration, won first prize for the best single steer sired by a pure-bred Shorthorn bull, and the sweepstakes for the best grade steer, any age. He is a model steer, with grand back and ribs. In the hands of his new owners, Rennie & Son, he will be hard to beat next year. Lt.-Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, showed a few really representative and typical Galloway heifers. The milking competition, a tabulated report of which appears elsewhere, was a successful one. The championship went to a Holstein cow, owned by Neil Sangster, Ormatown, Que., which in the single days yielded 15.8 pounds of milk, testing 3.4 butter fat.

SHEEP

There was a somewhat larger show of sheep than last year and it would have been much larger had not several western Ontario breeders been prevented by the snow blockade from getting their exhibits out. As it was, nearly all the exhibitors were from the west, and included Snell & Lyons, Snelgrove, Cots-wolds; W. E. Wright, Glanworth, and J. H. Hull & Son, Burford, Ont.; R. Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, and N. Wilson, Cumberland, Shropshires; James Bowman, Suffolk.

SWINE

There was, everything considered, a very creditable show of swine. In Yorkshires, J. E. Brethour, Burford, and Reid & Co., Hintonburg; J. G. Clark, Ottawa, and Wm. Orniston, Whitby, had out some good ones, the first named carrying off the bulk of the prizes, with Reid & Co. a good second. Berkshire were shown by Snell & Lyons and Reid & Co., Tamworths by Reid & Co. and grades by Reid & Co. and H. Stewart, Burford.

While Brethour had things pretty well in his own way in the live export barns, things were changed in the carcass competitions, and Reid & Co. were well to the front. In fact the sweepstakes carcass went to grades, and the Tamworths stood higher up than they have done for sometime in the carcass classes.

POULTRY

Ottawa always puts up a good poultry show, and the one in connection with the Winter Fair was no exception to the rule. There was a fine display of the variety, or what is known as the farmer's fowl. Certainly the poultry department was one of the best parts of the Central Canada Winter Fair.

Ottawa Seed Fair

The Eastern Ontario Seed Fair, held at Ottawa during the Winter Fair, was a success. The exhibition of seeds was of fairly good quality. The exhibits,

though not numerous, were representative of nearly 2,000 bushels held for sale. The object of the fair was to encourage the production and use of good, clean seed. No exhibit containing noxious weed seeds or smut of any kind could take a prize, consequently several prizes were withheld from exhibits which were really fine, apart from the foreign matter in them.

Mr. James Robb, Kasabazua, Que., was the largest exhibitor and carried off several firsts. His Ligowa oats were of good quality. The Banner oats were very much in evidence among the exhibits. No peas or corn were shown, and only three exhibits of red feed wheat. Other exhibitors were, D. Cummings, Russell, Ont.; Wm. Milligan, Merivale, Ont.; P. Madden, Jockvale, Ont., and Geo. Boyce and W. V. Stinson, Merivale, Ont.

Eastern Good Roads Association

The third annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Good Roads Association, held in Ottawa, March 17th and 18th, was only fairly well attended. Mr. Robt. Cummings, Ottawa, was re-elected president, and H. B. Cowan,

Toronto, and Chas. McNab, secretary and treasurer, respectively.

Several important resolutions were passed as follows: (1) Congratulating the county of Lanark in having decided to expend \$100,000 in the construction of a county road system; (2) Commending the commutation system of stauite labor; (3) Asking the Ontario Legislature to introduce legislation compelling all sleighs used on public roads to be four feet wide from outside to outside of runners, the same to take effect by January 1, 1906; (4) Asking the Dominion Government to appoint an official to gather and disseminate information concerning the good roads movement.

The next convention will be held at Brockville, Ont.

A Blue Editor

A discouraged editor, in a fit of desperation, the following morning, was: "The wind bloweth, the water floweth, the farmer soweth, the subscriber oweth, and the Lord knoweth that we are in need of our dues. So come a-runnin' to us, ye gummint! This thing of dunnin' gives us the blues—Ex."

Dominion Live Stock Breeders.

(Continued from page 256.)

THE DEAD MEAT TRADE

The last week discussed, and it was taken up on Saturday morning, was: "Is it advisable to develop a dead meat trade with Great Britain?" It was introduced by the editor of THE FARMING WORLD, who strongly advised that immediate action be taken to establish this trade. It would improve the market for cattle. Should our live cattle, because of the outbreak of any contagious disease, be shut out entirely from the British markets it would bring ruin to our cattle trade. A dressed meat trade is essential to the development of the ranch cattle trade of the West. It would also help the trade in the East, by increasing prices and giving a steadier and more reliable market. There would be less shrinkage and loss of weight. The freight charges would be much lower than in taking over the cattle alive. Allied industries would develop that would be of great advantage to the country.

Mr. McLaughlin, of the Harris Abattoir Co., and Mr. Park, of Park, Blackwell & Co., Toronto, took part in the discussion, the former giving the experience of their company in shipping dressed meat to Great Britain.

A motion was unanimously passed asking that this question be taken up next year, and that arrangements be made to secure all the information possible on the subject during the interim.

The convention, after appropriate votes of thanks to the Minister of Agriculture, the Live Stock Commissioner, and the speakers, closed with the appointment of the following as an advisory board to act with Mr. Hodson: Messrs. C. W. Peterson, Calgary; J. R. Anderson, Victoria, B.C.; George Greig, Winnipeg; A. P. Westervelt, Toronto; G. A. Gigault, Quebec; E. E. Elderkin, Amherst, N.S.

The conclusions reached upon the various questions discussed were, at the conclusion of Saturday's meeting, presented to the Minister of Agriculture by a large delegation. Mr. Fisher promised to consider the questions as presented most carefully. Several of the requests will, no doubt, be acted upon at once and the others as soon as further information can be secured relating thereto. The first convention is, therefore, likely to result in much aggressive work looking to the further development of our live stock industry.

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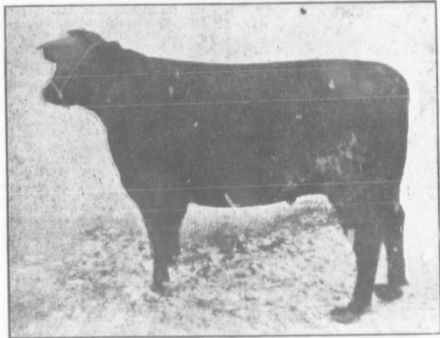
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No. F. W. 14 Team Work Harness with crutch breeching (as per cut). Brilles with or without square blinds, fancy leather front, nickel non-stick, round side check; collars are leather faced, open top; hames are high top, steel bound; lines are 1 inch full length; traces 1 1/4 x 1 1/2; crutch breeching (as cut), heavy set. 1 in. straps all through; 1 complete with snaps; breast straps and martingales are 1 1/2 in. with snaps and slides; S. C. trimmed complete for..... **29.75**

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Here and There with the Maritime Contingent

By One of the Party

As one of the party of Maritime Province men who had been visiting the Toronto Horse Show and as many places of interest, from a farmer's standpoint, as we could manage in the course of a week, I am sending you some notes of the trip. Our excursion was personally conducted by W. W. Hubbard, the C. P. R. agricultural agent for New Brunswick, and he had arranged that we should see as much as possible in the time at our disposal. On arriving in Montreal we were met by Mr. Robert Ness, Mr. F. E. Came, and Mr. A. Vignault, and taken to Mr. J. Pearson's horse exchange on Panet St., an interesting place for lovers of horseflesh to visit. We had a good opportunity to see what he is doing in the way of training horses in single and double harness, tandem driving and under the saddle. It was very interesting to compare the action of different animals brought out, the stylish, showy horse with French coach pedigree, the long easy swing of the mare with American trotting blood in her veins, and the incomparable life, action and carriage of the English Thoroughbred. As an illustration of the possibilities of judicious buying and training, Mr. Pearson recently sold a matched pair for \$7,000, while for a perfectly trained French coach carriage horse with good style and action, he was offered \$500. A very pretty four-year-old, which had been in training under the saddle but a short time, was put through his paces and took a five-foot bar in a way that called for the admiration of the onlookers, and testified to the skill of Mr. Pearson's trainers in handling their charges. A feature of the establishment at present is a five-year-old half-bred Clyde gelding, picked up by Mr. Pearson on a farm near Peterboro, and weighing 2,060 lbs. He is low set, of great length and muscular build, with magnificent neck and shoulders, clear limbs, and quick, springy action. Mr. Pearson has been looking in vain for a horse to match him, and when he comes across a mate will pay \$200 for him. The horse is a grand illustration of the ability of the Clyde to produce animals of wonderful size and power combined with good action and symmetry of form.

Returning to the Windsor St. station, we were entertained at luncheon

by Mr. James Osborne, general Superintendent C. P. R., who afterwards put a car at our disposal, and we visited Mr. Trenholme at Montreal Junction, where there was much to interest us. Mr. Trenholme has 150 milk cows of no particular breed, though Shorthorn grades seemed to predominate. The work is thoroughly systematized. The silos, green oats, and heavy feed are on either side of the barn floors, where cutting and mixing is done. Large trucks are filled with a mixture composed of ensilage, cut green oats, pea meal, crushed oats, bran and middlings, and then run into the steaming room where the feed was moistened and heated. From there the trucks run between the rows of cattle. Shallow mangers, slightly below the level of the feed passages, and with perfectly open fronts, permit of the easiest feeding, and afterwards cleaning, of the mangers. The basement under the cattle is cement floored and with open sides. It contains great boxes into which the manure drops, and from which it falls from traps into sleighs or carts and taken direct to the fields at all seasons. By the adoption of this plan the air under the stable is as pure and fresh as that outside and nothing foul or stagnant can accumulate. Mr. Trenholme employs over twenty men, makes about 1,000 qts. of milk daily, buys about 2,000 qts. besides, runs seven delivery teams into the city, and has worked up the whole business from its initial stages. His place is a fine example of what the modern farmer with energy and good business ability may hope to accomplish.

Leaving Mr. Trenholme's, our party were taken to Senator Drummond's farm at Beconsfield, and were shown through the stables by Mr. Gibson, the manager. In spite of the difficulties under which Mr. Gibson labors, having had to erect stables late in the autumn, owing to the destruction of the farm buildings by fire last September, the herd was in the pink of condition. Amongst the bulls, a 3-year-old roan, bred by the King, heads the list. He is a magnificent, deep-chested bull of great girth and well proportioned throughout. A 3-year-old rangy red bull of Broadbrook's blood, should be good value at \$200, the price asked for him; and a 2-year-old by Joy of Morning, may also be mentioned. Three

grand cows, with fashionable pedigrees, had calved at their side under a month old, and a number of choice young cows, with some younger stock, completed the Shorthorn herd. Some plump little Dexter Kerry cows, the originals from the King's herd, stabled beside the Shorthorns, looked on comparison much as a pony might alongside a Clyde. Going through the sheep pens, we found the Southdowns giving a good account of themselves. About half the ewes had already lambed, the proportion of lambs being about 125 to 130 per cent., and so far Mr. Gibson had only lost two lambs. Importations are made about every two years, principally from the flocks of the King, the Duke of Richmond, and Mr. Coleman. That good mutton commands a good price may be inferred from Mr. Gibson's remark that his wethers bring from 15c. to 20c. per lb. at Christmas.

While in Toronto, waiting for the opening of the Horse Show, our party were taken to Dentonia Park Farm, and spent an interesting afternoon with Mr. Ketchum. Mr. Ketchum has some 95 cows at present and is selling from \$50 to \$60 worth of milk a day. Your readers are doubtless familiar with the management of the Dentonia herd, and the precautions taken to ensure the purest of milk, but while all the arrangements struck us as being most admirable, and some of them in advance of anything we had previously seen, yet it was a little difficult to realize how the investment of so much capital in buildings and equipment could be made a paying proposition, even with milk sold at 10c. per qt. The system of handling the manure, it being all taken from the barns to a separate building some distance off, by carriers hung from elevated tracks, while eminently sanitary, was as being unnecessarily elaborate and expensive when compared with Mr. Trenholme's economical and effective way of handling manure in large quantities. But there were no other objections to the excellence of the stock, and the perfection, regardless of expense, of its surroundings. In Jerseys, our attention was centred on a 3-year-old heifer by Flying Fox, which had dropped her second calf, and for which \$3,000 had been refused to go to Biltmore Farms. Mr. Valency E. Fuller pronounced her the most perfect type of Jersey he had ever seen, and we could well believe him, while amongst the Guernseys was a heifer not 2 years old, giving 23 lbs. milk and testing 5.4. In the calf pens were a pair of Jersey girls, the Strathcona, Alta., and we thought if the time had come to take high-priced Jerseys to the Territories, that country must indeed have made great strides. The heifers are bred at about 12 months old, and are kept milking as long as possible the first year.

Returning to Toronto and visiting the horse show, we were struck, not alone by the individual merit of the animals, but also with the uniform perfection of fitting for exhibition purposes, a point much neglected by many of our Maritime exhibitors. As you will have the horse show thoroughly reported from other sources, we will only say that we did not envy the judges their task.

Proceeding to Guelph, we were met by Dr. Hugo Reed, who drove us to Mr. Sorby's, where we looked over a number of nice Clydes, and were fortunate in seeing his grand old horse Elator, which he was unable to take to Toronto. After admiring Mr. Sorby's massive barns and many beautiful stalls, we went on to the College, where Prof. Day took charge of us. Your correspondent, who had been cherishing recollections of the old place as it was

twenty years ago, experienced a feeling almost of disappointment on recalling what he neglected to remember would be unfamiliar ground. The old College, with its pleasant memories had become dwarfed by the multiplicity of handsome new buildings about it, while the groups of young ladies everywhere in evidence and the students pursuing their studies in modern lecture halls and reading rooms, did not bring back recollections of old days. At the same time he was proud of the fact that the U. A. C., with its present magnificent equipment, efficient staff and progressive management, is the leading agricultural college of the world.

Retracing our steps, an interesting day was spent in visiting some of the notable stock farms of South Ontario. Starting from Clarendon, the party called first on the well-known importers of Clydesdales and Hackneys, the Messrs. Graham. Many of their horses had not yet returned from Toronto, but we had the good fortune to see that grand old sire, McQueen. Although nineteen years of age, and with a service fee of \$80.00, the horse covered 240 mares last season, striking testimony of the value placed on his services. A pair of yearling Clyde colts, smooth bodied, clean limbed, and with good action and finish, called forth much admiration, while a 2-year-old gelding, a Hackney cross on a trotting stock and of distinguished blood, gave promise of being an ideal long distance carriage horse. Probably the sweetest, naivest little thing to be found in the country, with the courage of the thoroughbred and the action of the proudest Hackney, was shown us in the shape of a Welsh pony, imported by the Messrs. Graham, to put to pony mares, or a which were a number in the vicinity, which have heretofore been bred to small Hackneys. They expect him to cover from 50 to 75 mares this season, and the get should prove just the same as those who can afford a small pony and trap.

From Clarendon, the party drove to the farm of Messrs. John Miller & Sons, where we were shown what breeding and feeding could accomplish without the accompaniment of modern barns or expensive surroundings. A pair of imported Shorthorn bulls, nearly 2 years old, running together in a box stall, were much admired, as were also some fine young stock and large, roomy cows. After partaking of Mr. Miller's hospitality, we next visited Mr. Arthur Johnston at Greenwood. Mr. Johnston's Shorthorns are an eye-opener for men coming from a province like New Brunswick, where good beef cattle, although raised years ago, have latterly been supplanted by scrubs of all the dairy breeds. After taking a run to Mr. Brown's barn and seeing another herd of good Shorthorns, headed by Mr. Miller's fine old bull, we stopped at the Hon. John Dryden's farm at Brooklin. There was indeed much to interest us here.

The wonderful evenness of type and remarkable similarity and general excellence of all the herd, were greatly commented on. In a bunch of six or eight animals of about the same age, the uniformity in size, development, smoothness and handling, was most remarkable. Mr. Dryden's new barn, planned and built by himself, interested us almost equally with his stock. The barn is built with special regard to durability, convenience, and good sanitary conditions. The basement, walls and floor are of cement, and the roof of galvanized iron, the barn frame being of plank. With the exception of the box stalls for the bulls, all the fittings and partitions in the stable are made as low as possible, not to obstruct the light, while woven wire is used



By C.P.R.

Last week's shipment to us by C.P.R. brought to hand the new Easter Suits that we want you to see. Easter seems to be the coming-out time for all new garments. If the weather is propitious the overcoat is discarded and man walks forth in all the glory of a new suit. We are going to help a good many of our customers to enjoy Easter-tide, if new clothes will do it. Prices are very moderate, too, this season, and a better showing at 7.50, 8.50, 10.00, 12.00 and 15.00 is not to be found outside of our store.

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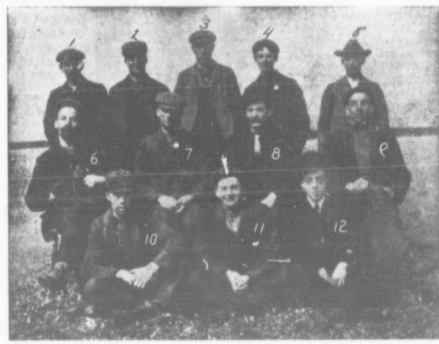
for partitioning the calf pens. The barn is planned to economize labor pulping and grinding are done by wind power, regulated automatically; the feed mixing room and root cellars are conveniently placed, while a number of little devices in connection with strengthening and fastening the doors of the bull pens and opening windows in a manner best calculated to regulate the inflowing current of air, together with the completeness of all the fittings, are evidences of the thorough manner in which the planning and building has been done. After taking tea with Mr. Dryden our party drove to Myrie, where during a somewhat long wait for the train we were fortunate in meeting a number of leading Clydesdale men, who engaged in a most animated discussion on what we discovered was still a vexed question, viz.: as to whether the present policy of sacrificing size to quality in the breeding of the Clydesdale horse was not being carried too far.

The impressions left on us after coming in contact with the stockmen and feeders of Ontario, and visiting a number of farms, is that Ontario is indebted to the class of men who settle in the country, for the proud position she holds as a stock-raising province, and not to any unique advantage of soil, climate or situation. We have met with a class of men, all too numerous amongst the farmers of our own province, and practically unknown in our laboring class, viz., a race whose ancestors have for generations back been trained in the rearing and handling of stock, who have made it a life work, and who have acquired, one might almost say, an instinct in the breeding, feeding and handling of animals which, men who settle in the East do not possess. Until a leavening of the same class of people, brought up from their infancy to the care of horses, cattle, or sheep, as the old English and Scotch settlers in Ontario were, is introduced into the lower provinces, it is doubtful if they will be able to hold their own with Ontario in stock raising, in spite of the natural advantages that very large areas undoubtedly possess. Another point impressed on us, and one almost utterly disregarded by our own people, is the value of using not only the best pure-bred sires procurable, but matured animals. The herds of Mr. Miller, Mr. Johnston, or Mr. Dryden, headed by their grand old bulls, are striking examples to a lower province man of the value of a full grown male.

Driving a good many miles on a very cold, raw day, we found that the hospitality of Ontario's people left nothing to be desired, and we do not feel the cold. At the same time we came to the conclusion that the concession system of laying out the land, whereby the farmers' homes are scattered about on numberless crossroads has its disadvantages during a winter such as this, compared with our own well settled main roads running between long, narrow farms extending back a mile or two, and with almost a continuous settlement on either side. And if Ontario is to be treated to many winters such as the present one, we would strongly advise her people to send down East for a few sets of sleds to take a pattern from. P.

Will Extend Bonus to Sugar Beets

The Ontario Government has decided to increase the fund for the encouragement of the beet sugar industry. The fund was originally \$225,000 to give aid during three years, and the proposal is now to give an additional \$150,000, to give aid during two further years.



THE HERDSMEN WHO FITTED THE HORSES FOR TORONTO SPRING STALLION SHOW.

1. C. Forsyth.
2. W. H. Pugh.
3. A. Miller.
4. C. Cooper (Graham Bros., Claremont).
5. G. Cowie (J. Cowie, Markham).
6. John Anderson (T. H. Hassard).

7. J. Bundy (Graham Bros.).
8. J. Wilkin (Hodgkinson & Tisdale).
9. J. Smith.
10. G. Freelove (T. H. Hassard).
11. T. Wilkin (Hodgkinson & Tisdale).
12. Andrew Patton (E. Grimm, Beaver-ton).

Correspondence

Ontario Judges in British Columbia

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I noticed in your issue of Feb. 1st a report of the British Columbia agricultural fairs, by Mr. Glendinning, of Manilla, Ont., who was one of the judges provided by the Dominion Government.

He reports the fairs on Vancouver Island as very poor, from an agricultural standpoint. This is, doubtless, a great extent true when compared with some of the Ontario fairs. He must remember that this is a young province as far as agricultural progress is concerned, and from this time a marked advancement will be seen.

Many of the pedigreed cattle shown at the fairs in this province are poor, but I beg to remind Mr. Glendinning and the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. Hodson, that a great many of these animals, in fact the greatest number of them were imported from Ontario through the Live Stock Commissioner's Department and other sources.

It is rather annoying to a man who has seen good stock in the East, to be forced to acknowledge that the most of the scrubs sent to B. C. during the past few years are some samples of the pure-bred stock of Ontario. If the agencies now at work sending pure-bred stock to this province do not bring out better types in the future than they have in the past, the breeders here will be forced to look to some of the herds on the American side before they can hope to raise the standard of our pure-bred herds.

The cattle sent here, and represented to be fair samples of Ontario breeding, are a disgrace to the best breeders of the East. If we are to get the scrubs only, why not label them as such before they are sent here? If Mr. Glendinning, instead of telling the people of Ontario that he taught the breeders here more than they ever knew before,

would advise the castration of seventy-five per cent. of the trash sent here as pure-bred males, he would do yeoman service to the breeders of Ontario and also to the purchasers in this province.

In regard to his remarks about the New Westminster and Victoria Fairs, when he says that Mr. Mercer, of Owen Sound, Ont., had a very good herd of Shorthorns, I beg to remind him that there were other herds equally as good. Mr. Mercer had undoubtedly a very fine herd, but the herd of Inverholme Stock Farm, of Ladner, B. C., was equally as good, the latter herd at Westminster won sweepstakes on cow, silver cup for best exhibit of Shorthorns and silver medal for best exhibit of cattle on the grounds. In Victoria the same herd took sweepstakes for best females of any age, and it was the general opinion by many disinterested judges that the aged herd should have been placed over Mr. Mercer's. Mr. Jos. Tamboline, also of Ladner, bred and raised the sweepstake bull, any age.

It would seem from the above, that although Mr. Mercer had some good cattle, there were others better, according to Mr. Glendinning's judgment.

I might say here, that although Shorthorn breeding in this province is yet in its infancy, Mr. H. M. Vassej, Jos. Tamboline, W. H. Ladner, and Inverholme Stock Farm have both males and females in their herds which would make a creditable showing at any Ontario Fair.

And now, sir, I think the time is at hand when we can get competent judges to act at these fairs, and not have to stand the ridicule of our Eastern friend. I don't mean to say that all the Eastern judges sent here would go against their own judgment to favor Eastern cattle, but I do say that we never got any favors from them.

Mr. Glendinning says a man here will show a horse in every class from a draft horse down to a saddle. This may be true, but I doubt it. I have

attended a number of local fairs, and have yet to see it done.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for your valuable space.

I remain, yours truly,

A. D. PATERSON,
Mgr. Inverholme Stock Farm,
Ladner, B. C.

The Mission of the Trained Agriculturist

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

In your issue of March 1st, you publish a challenge to the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, made by Mr. James Thompson, of Lanark County, Ont. This seems a hard proposition, and no doubt any man who is forced to overcome great difficulties of the character suggested deserves our sympathy. If he succeeds he should be given the credit merited by his success. I cannot, however, agree with you that this challenge should be accepted. It would be a waste of time, energy and talent. We have altogether too few experts in agriculture in Ontario. Then agriculture is a science of such magnitude that no one man can hope to master more than a single phase of it. A graduate of the O. A. C., when he receives his diploma and returns to the farm or enters any line of study or investigation is not an expert. During the whole time he has spent in college he has been learning the elements of agriculture. His study and practice after graduation, if directed into sufficiently narrow lines, will make him an expert. If he spreads his efforts over the whole subject of mixed farming he will be only an intelligent business man on the farm. He will make fewer mistakes which are costly, will grow larger and better crops, will keep better stock, will enjoy life better and be a better citizen. All of these things help to make him a valuable man in his community and add much to the material prosperity of the country at large.

I know from personal experience how difficult it is for a boy fresh from college to go back to the old farm and put into practice what he has learned. Ily ninety-nine cases out of a hundred his father and his neighbors will do everything possible to prevent him from putting his knowledge into practice. Another difficulty an O. A. C. student must meet is this: he is a young lad, say 16 or 18 years of age, when he enters college, his father can spare him, perhaps, only two winters, his preliminary education has been equal only to the public school standard, when he begins to take lectures in scientific subjects he is more or less bewildered for many months and does not really master any of his work until well on into his second year. He then begins to feel the benefit of his course when circumstances force him back to the farm. Is it to be expected that he will at once do himself absolute justice? Much of his time at college was necessarily spent in getting the intellectual training and preliminary education he should have received in the high school.

In spite of these difficulties, however, many of the ex-students of the O.A.C. are doing splendid work on the farms of Ontario. I know of one or two instances, and no doubt there are hundreds more, where the handicap was equal to, if not greater than, that suggested in the challenge. The men are modest and have been before the public for years trying to help other men to make their business of farming more successful. But what of the illustration? How much good has it done? Some good, no doubt, but the farmers in the same neighborhood do not give the credit nor appreciate the lessons to be learned. If you speak to them

about it, they will answer you, "Oh, yes, I know —, he is a lucky fellow, fine farm, good stock and good buildings. He is a good neighbor, but how he makes so much money on that low ranch I don't see."

The business of the Experimental Farms, the Ontario Agricultural College, and the eminent men who are devoting their lives to agriculture in this country, is to ascertain the facts, do experimental work which the farmer cannot afford to do, and then teach the people how to apply the information gained. How much are these institutions and these men worth to this country? Can anyone really estimate in millions of dollars the value of the work already done by Professor C. A. Zavitz in introducing and testing varieties of grains? Add one bushel per acre to the crops of Ontario and you increase our annual yield by 6,500,000 bushels. Prof. Zavitz has been instrumental in increasing many crops from six to eight bushels per acre. His work alone has paid the province more than the entire cost of the college and experimental farm for the past ten years. How can you estimate the value of Prof. C. Day's work in improving our bacon industry? This is only a part of his work. Or that of Prof. H. H. Dean in developing the cheese and butter interests? Take any department of the College and compute in dollars and cents what it is worth to Ontario. Turn up the reports of the Bureau of Industries and, examine the figures for the years since 1896 and note the increase—our rural population has not increased, the land under cultivation is about the same—for swine we are now getting ten millions; cattle, eleven millions; horses, twenty millions; barley and oats, twenty-one millions more than we received in 1896. Go through the whole list and you will find that about \$50,000,000 more are being divided up among the farmers of Ontario than they received six or seven years ago. It does not require a very clever student of economics to see why Ontario is prosperous. The experimental farms, the O. A. C., and the agricultural experts are paying us dividends at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year. Could the country afford to handicap one of these men in order to answer the challenge suggested by Mr. Thompson?

We do not realize how great an industry agriculture is, nor do we appreciate the importance of educating the farmers of this country. It would pay the province a hundred times over

to enlarge the work of the O. A. C., to increase its staff, and place at the disposal of these men \$1,000 a year for every \$100 they now spend in experimental work and in educating the farmers, stock raisers, dairymen, etc., of this splendid garden of America—Ontario.

WALTER JAMES BROWN,
Toronto, Ont.

A Happy Farmer

Editor THE FARMING WORLD:

I must thank you and your correspondents for your advice as to the growing of corn for silage. I am pleased to tell you that I know something about corn growing as I had a silo once. Silage is all right, and if a farmer is going to grow corn it is the only way to care for it.

But sometimes circumstances alter cases. I have a large farm of 280 acres, with plenty of pasture at all times. Stock are never short for feed. I can cut all the hay I need and only grow enough grain for our requirements. I keep enough horses to do the work, and raise a colt occasionally.

This life doesn't depend on the amount of work a man can do, but on the amount of pleasure we get out of it. The farmer and his family ought to be the happiest people on earth, providing they keep up with their work. As for ourselves, we can take a day off nearly any time we wish. We have our own help, and if we have a few hard days' work we hire a good man and give him good wages. Where a farmer isn't rushed all the time he can take life easy. We take eight papers and magazines, so you see we are not short of reading matter. And THE FARMING WORLD takes the lead as regards agriculture.

When I make up my mind to change my mode of farming and work all the time, I will grow 10 or 15 acres of ensilage corn. I think, from what I can learn from observation over the country in the way of clean fields, that my farm will compare favorably with any I have seen. My stock are all good. And just here let me say that the one great mistake I made in the past was in not making quality the first consideration. Our receipts will compare favorably with any who have silos in this locality, and our expenses are as light as any who grow corn, and we are hardly ever rushed.

This, Mr. Editor, in my opinion, is a happy farmer's life. D. F. ARMSTRONG,
Leeds Co., Ont.

DAIRY TEST AT OTTAWA WINTER FAIR

The following is a tabulated statement of the results of the forty-eight hour milking test in connection with the Eastern Winter Fair:—

Prize.	Class.	Name of Cow.	Name of Exhibitor.	Lbs. milk.		Lbs. Fat.		Points for		Total Points.	
				48 hrs.	% Fat.	48 hrs.	% Fat.	Quality.	Quantity.		
1st	Shorthorn Cow, 36 mos. and over.	Lily of Robinhill.....	Wm. Ormiston, Jr., Columbus.	95.095.5	2.30	3.6	46.	21.44	74.04		
		Lady Nancy.....	J. G. Clark, Ottawa.	96.905.8	3.68	3.2	73.634	36.113.16			
		Brown Duchess.....	R. Reid & Co., Ottawa.	97.752.7	3.02	6.	72.430	50.108.00			
		Clarissa of Woodroffe.....	J. G. Clark.....	96.152.5	3.3	5.	68.627	35.017.32			
		Nellie of Maple Cliff.....	R. Reid & Co.....	95.583.5	3.03	3.1	61.036	16.103.05			
1st	Argshire Heifer, Under 36 mos.	Maple Cliff Snow Drift.	R. Reid & Co.....	40.503.8	1.34	10.	38	85.76	66.06		
1st	Grade Cow, 36 mos. and over.	Lady Colanthers DeCoe.	Neil Sangster, Ormsiston, Que.	151.8	3.4	5.0	1,512	253.8	109.5		
2nd	Grade Cow, 36 mos. and over.	Carrie.....	R. Reid & Co.....	103.2	4.2	4.33.	96.030	44.106.04			
		Spot.....	"	108.253.8	4.69	2.	81.841	21.123.24			
		Robin.....	"	104.5	3.8	3.97.	2.6	79.437	45.019.48		
		Lady.....	"	97.193.5	3.4	2.5	66.	35.89105.5			
1st	Grade Heifer, Under 36 mos.	Rose of Robinhill.....	Wm. Ormiston, Jr.,	48.	1.6	3.2	10.	44.2	17.92	72.12	



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	5 20 "	6 to 14 "
	6 40 "	8 to 20 "

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The English Shire Horse Spring Show

London, Eng., March 1, '04.

The English spring horse shows appear to be growing in importance from year to year. Three exhibitions, as readers are probably aware, are held consecutively in the last week of February and the first two in March. The first of the series is that of the Shire Horse Society, and it is, perhaps, at all events to farmers, the most important of the lot. The scope and influence of the Society may be judged from the fact that it now numbers over 3,600 members, and has published twenty-five volumes of the Shire Horse Stud Book containing the pedigrees of 22,025 and 43,931 mares, has held twenty-five annual shows, including that one just closed at which over \$25,000 had been offered in prizes. Medals are also given by the Society at Chicago, Toronto and Winnipeg for the best stallion and mare respectively.

The show was held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, and there was a strong attendance of Shire men, who were rewarded by seeing one of the best collections of Shire horses that have ever been brought together. The entries, which totalled 862, was a record one, while the amount offered in prizes exceeded \$17,000. A feature of the stock in the Agricultural Hall this year was the absence of really bad horses; there were, of course, especially in the stallion classes, animals that had been sent up for sale and that stood only the remote chance of obtaining a money prize in the class in which they were entered. The mare section was better than the stallions, among the former it was pleasing to note there had been a considerable number up and there were few bad mares in the exhibition.

His Majesty the King has always been a strong supporter of the show and his entries, of which there were quite a number, won their respective prizes. His Majesty further showed his interest in the breed by visiting the Agricultural Hall on the day on which the championships were awarded and presented the owners of the winning horses with their challenge cups.

The awards of the championship prizes, was naturally the key of the exhibition. The cup for the best young stallion was decided in favor of Girtton Charnor from Lord Rothschild's stud and the winner in the three-year-old class; reserve fell to Moors' Waggoner, second in the same class as Girtton Charnor and the property of Mr. Edward Green. The older stallion was a keener fight, and the judges hesitated some little time between Birdall Menestrel and Blaisdon Conqueror. After the horses had been tried several times, it was given to Birdall Menestrel, which is also the property of Lord Rothschild, while Blaisdon Conqueror is owned by Peter Stubbs, Newnham, Glos. The challenge cup for the best stallion in the show brought the winner of the young cup into competition, but the judges found it unnecessary to look beyond Birdall Menestrel as Blaisdon Conqueror. The former, who thus won the challenge cup of 100gs., is a bay, four-year-old horse of excellent quality and stallion-like character, while Blaisdon Conqueror is a bay, ten-year-old, and one of the finest horses in the country.

The young mare championship was won by Rickford Farewell, belonging to Lord Rothschild, a bay, three-year-old, while Danfield Belladonna, recently sold for 650 guineas, was reserve. The champion of the older mares was Desford Countess,

shown by Messrs. W. & J. Thompson, but she had all she could do to beat Mr. H. J. Bryar's grey Monks Polly, who got the reserve card. The Society's challenge cup of 50gs. went to Desford Countess with Monks Polly again in reserve.

The last two days of the show were devoted to a sale by auction, the result of which was very gratifying. The animals sold numbered 141, which realized an average of over \$25 each. The top price was \$3,150, paid for the three-year-old stallion Lincoln Lion, fourth prize in his class. Another of the same age, Buscot Adam, made \$1,300, while a yearling filly fetched \$1,050, and a brood mare \$1,155.

The Ewes and Lambs

The careful shepherd will see the lambs under his care many times, oftener than it is necessary to feed the sheep and will feed the ewes many times a day. But a glance into the pen to see if they are all right, and if anything is wrong put it right. The feeding of the ewes often, is more important, perhaps, than many farmers may think. Sheep will eat more, waste less, and do much better, if given only a small feed at a time and at short intervals, than if given as much or more food at two or three times in the day. A friend of mine who had gone into sheep raising, and more particularly feeding, came a long way, he said, to have a talk about feeding his sheep. He wanted me to give him a good plan of rack or trough, that would answer for him to send a couple of men and a team and put in what food they would require for the day. Now this gentleman had somewhat over 500 sheep, and a large herd of cattle as well, and thought he could send a couple of men attending the cattle for a short time once a day and feed those 500 sheep, and expect a profit. I told him there was no way he could feed sheep but once a day and expect a profit on the transaction, and if he had to hire two more men to give their whole time to the sheep they would pay the wages in extra gains. But that one man could do all that was necessary for that many sheep. It takes a little more time to give them their fodder and roots (they should always have roots) and grain at shorter intervals, but the saving in fodder—for that is when the only waste is likely to occur—will more than pay for the extra time.

If you turn a flock of sheep into a large field they will not be content nor feed freely until they have been around every corner of the field, taking a bite here and there as they go. They will do just the same if given a large feed of clover, and after pulling it all out of the racks, if they can, or picking over the whole of it, and treading over it, they will not eat so much of it. With pea straw I like to let them have their own way, if there is plenty of it, feeding it on the ground in a fair sized yard, and they will do splendidly on lots of good pea straw if clover is scarce; clover is, of course, par excellence the sheep feed.

I find it very profitable to be generous with the ewes after lambing; I always double the portion of roots, I like to be liberal with the grain ration, and always make it at least one-quarter bran, and I notice the lambs do better if I have a good feed of boiled barley mixed with equal bulk of bran for one feed each day for the ewes.

Docking the lambs' tails should be promptly attended to. I thought some years ago that the proper time was from 10 to 14 days old, but I have narrowed down the time to five or six days. I

have tried most every device for docking, and had losses with them all. I believe more lambs die from the shock than from loss of blood, and the shock seems less serious at five or six days old than when older, especially if the lamb is particularly strong and vigorous, and it is the fattest and most fatuous lambs that are most likely to die from docking. I believe the most safety lies in tying tightly with a snare just above where you cut the tail, and docking when the lamb is quite young. The string should be cut about twelve hours after cutting. Lambs are not many days old when they begin to eat, and old when they will begin to eat, and provision should be made for them to have access to a pen for themselves, where choice bits of clover hay, oats and a little oil cake are placed for them. But none should ever be left in the rack or trough more than twelve hours without changing.

When the pen is large enough for the lambs to feed along with the ewes, I have known them to be equal as well when fed separately, but not many pens are roomy enough for that. Give the ewes lots of water, and shear the fore part of April. A. W. S.

Selecting the Brought Sow

For the production of bacon it is not absolutely essential that the sow be bred. A grade sow of good type will usually produce very good pigs for bacon purposes, provided the boar is such as has been described in regard to breeding and quality. Many feeders prefer a cross between two distinct breeds; and, no doubt, this method has produced many excellent pigs, what is the best cross we do not probably never know, as it is largely a question of the individuality of the animals used. We have crossed the Yorkshire and Tamworth with the Berkshire and Chester White with very good results; and we have also crossed the Yorkshire with the Tamworth with very fair success. As yet, however, we have conducted no systematic experiments in cross-breeding.

A sow should be selected from a prolific mother, because fecundity is hereditary. The number and development of the teats should also be noted; and at least eleven fully developed teats should be insisted upon. The teats should be set well apart, and the front teats should be well forward on the body.

Bacon Type in Sows.—The sow is finer in head, neck, shoulder and bone than the boar. Outside of these points the description given of the boar will also apply to the sow. Extremes should be avoided. A long, scrawny neck, narrow chest, and long, coarse legs, indicate a slow feeder and an undesirable quality of bacon. The carcass of such an animal contains too much bone, and is deficient in muscle or lean meat. The thick, short type is also undesirable; and the best bacon type is somewhere between two extremes. Though coarse bone is bad, it will not do to go to the other extreme and select very fine bone. The treads should be clean and strong; and there should be enough of it to insure a good sized animal. Weak bones, which tends to break down at the pasterns, should not be tolerated.—Prof. G. E. Day, O.A.C., Guelph.

Will He Accept

It is reported on good authority that Mr. I. H. Grisdale, agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, will be offered the presidency of the new Manitoba Agricultural College. There are said to be two other aspirants, Dr. Hopkins and W. J. Black, graduates of the O.A.C., and both residents of Winnipeg. It is not known whether Mr. Grisdale would accept.



Forest Trees Planted on D. Hill's Farm in Minnesota.

Preserving and Creating Forests

The annual convention of the Canadian Forestry Association, held in Toronto on March 10th and 11th, was a most interesting one. Forest creation and forest preservation are in the public mind in Canada today and the people are ready for aggressive action along these lines. The people in the North-West and even in old Ontario do not need to be told of the need of forest preservation.

A good deal has already been done by the Dominion Government. The farmers of the West have been assisted in a systematic way in tree planting. During 1904, 1,000 settlers will receive 1,700,000 trees for planting. All told, since 1901, when the work began, it is expected that by the end of 1904, 3,210,000 and 1,518 pounds of seeds will have been distributed among 2,004 settlers.

In Ontario the Provincial Government has become alive to the fact that something must be done, not only in preserving the great forest wealth of the north, but in replenishing the wasted forests of the older parts of the country. The benefits of this creative work may not be fully realized for generations to come. And yet it is of so much importance that something should be done at once towards replacing the woodlots on the farms of the older parts of the country.

In Germany this work has been going on for over 100 years, and so effective has it been that the annual yield of lumber has been increased from 26,000 feet, board measure, to 31,800 feet, board measure, per acre. The State is steadily buying up poor agricultural land and planting it with timber. In Michigan, the State Government has adopted a similar plan and is buying up poor lands sold for taxes and declaring them public forest reserves. Prof. Roth, from that State, who addressed the convention, considers the State a much better machine for carrying on the work of reforesting than either the farmer or the municipality.

Prof. H. S. Hutt, of Guelph, in dealing with the farmers' wood lot, said that in many parts of South Ontario only 8 to 9 per cent. of the land is in bush, or about one-third the area that should be utilized in that way. As a result of the removal of the forests, cyclones and protracted droughts are becoming more prevalent. People, however, are becoming alive to the situation as evidenced by the action taken by the Experimental Union last December. So strong indeed has public opinion become in regard to this matter that the Ontario Government has felt warranted in taking steps for the establishment of a nursery at the O. A. C. From this nursery young trees are to be sent out to farmers, the same as

shrubs, vines and seeds are sent out now, and those receiving the same will be expected to report from time to time on the growth of their plantations. In addition to this a systematic campaign is to be carried on through the farmers' Institute with a view to still further arousing public opinion in regard to this matter.

Others who took part in the discussions, were Thos. Southworth, Forestry Commissioner for Ontario; Prof. Reynolds, of Guelph; Hon. E. J. Davis, John Bertram, Mr. Todd, Aubrey White and Prof. Reynolds. Most of the time of the convention was given up to the preservation and renewal of our timber wealth, though the farmers' woodlot received considerable attention.

The Forest a Source of Wealth

The U. S. Government has spent millions to foster and develop tree planting and still the farmer and land owner of that country does not realize what its possibilities are or what immense wealth would be added to the resources of the country if everyone who has the opportunity for doing so would plant from year to year a small tract to various forest trees.

To emphasize the possibilities of forestry we show a view of forest trees planted on a farm in Minnesota, owned by D. Hill, of Dundee, Ill. Regarding this grove, Mr. Hill writes as follows: "In my more than forty years' experience in tree planting and raising trees, I have never known anything more successful than this. It is perhaps the best plantation in the State of Minnesota. Not one per cent. of the trees have died and they have received only the ordinary care that any farmer could give a similar grove. I shall be very glad to write any reader of your paper about similar work."

Mr. Hill is a well-known authority on the subject and we are glad to have our readers have the advantage of his advice. Address him at Dundee, Ill., and tell him you are a subscriber to and reader of this paper.



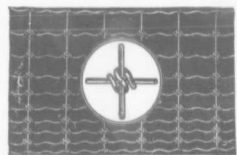
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THE HOME WORLD

An Easter Song

Arise, my heart, and sing thy Easter song!
 To the great anthem of returning bird,
 And sweetening bud, and green, ascending blade,
 Add thou thy word.
 Long was the winter and the waiting long;
 Heart, there were hours indeed, thou wert afraid,
 So long the Spring delayed.
 How sweetly blows the Resurrection horn
 Across the meadows, over the far hills!
 In the soul's garden a new sweetness stirs,
 And the heart fills
 And in and out the mind flow the soft airs.
 Arise, my heart, and sing, this Easter morn;
 In the year's resurrection do thy part—
 Arise, my heart!

Easter in Other Countries

EVER since Christian people began to commemorate the day, Easter customs and Easter ceremonies have been observed differently in different parts of the world. But nowhere are the observances made so impressive as they are throughout the Latin-speaking countries and that portion of the Asiatic land which is associated with the Saviour's life and work.

As Passion week draws near, members of the Greek church from all parts of the world flock to Jerusalem in vast numbers. It matters not how fatigued, hungry or emaciated these people have become on the long journey to the Holy Land, as soon as they come within sight of the ancient walls of this sacred place they quicken their steps. And in obedience to the foremost Christian tradition they prostrate themselves at the gateway to the city before passing through.

One of their peculiar acts of devotion is sleeping during the night before the Holy Sepulchre. Darkness comes in Jerusalem almost immediately after the sun goes down. Considerable time, therefore, is passed here by the pilgrims. A night's sleep on the Mount of Olives is another act of their faith. But the greatest happiness of all is the baptism in the River Jordan. They look upon the garments in which they are immersed as something sacred, treasuring them until the day of death, when they are used as burial robes. To die in the Holy Land at Eastertide and be buried there is counted a fate more blessed than all else.

A service is held on Calvary, known as the Latin ceremony of the crucifixion. A figure representing Christ is nailed to the cross, and at the end of the services the body is taken down and placed in a white sheet. The crown of thorns and the nails are drawn from the hands and feet and placed on silver salvers. Then a procession is formed which makes for the Stone of Unction, where sermons in six different languages are delivered.

The washing of the feet is consid-

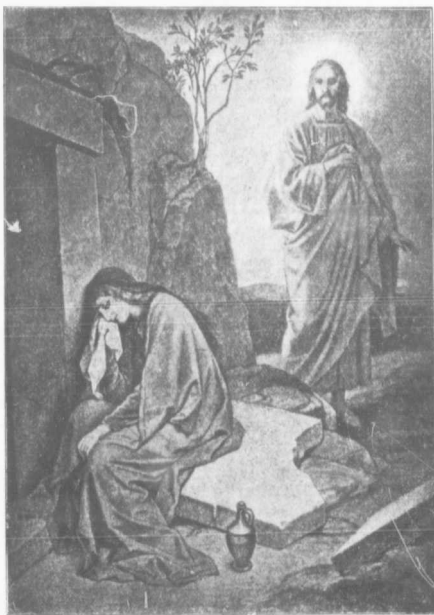
ed as important a service as any that takes place during the Easter ceremonies at Jerusalem. The Greek Patriarch, having laid aside his crown and sceptre, attended by his twelve ecclesiastics, allows himself to be unvested of his white Easter robes, girds himself with a linen cloth and goes the rounds of the twelve, washing each bare right foot in a large golden dish set apart for the purpose.

Finally, the devout worshippers all light their candles from the holy fire, believing for the most part the old tradition that on Easter Eve fire comes down from heaven to the sepulchre of Christ. Therefore, it is their ambition to light a candle from the holy flame. The whole crowd are in a frenzy to reach the flame. Slowly the light is passed around. It is taken to use high altar, and before long there is a mass of moving lights, everyone being satisfied at last.

At Rome Easter is ushered in with the firing of cannon from the Castle of St. Angelo. About 7 o'clock in the morning carriages filled with richly-dressed occupants begin pouring towards St. Peter's, where the principal celebration is held, the highways being blocked for hours. The Pope officiates.

On his head he wears a jewelled tiara, and his vestments are ablaze with gold. He is escorted to his throne by soldiers of his court, the noble guard lining the way. When the sacred host is elevated the military men drop on their knees and present arms, and the nobles draw their swords. The silver trumpets are then sounded. After Mass there is a great deal of the same kind of ceremony, and civic and religious festivities follow.

In Mexico Easter is a curious exhibition of ignorance and superstition. The people delight in processions and in weird ceremonies. At various places they enact passion plays which are very real to the Indians. The characters in the play carry out their parts with great realism. Native Indian women still do penance, by wearing a crown of thorns, and kneeling among the people in expiation of some crime. Undoubtedly, however, the most curious custom which survives in Mexico is that of the hanging of Judas. For days before Easter merchants display in the streets small and large wooden images of the Iscariot, and these are bought in great quantities by the natives, who hang Judas with much ceremony at Eastertide.



Easter Morning. From the Painting by Hoffman.



Hickory

A Tale of the Lakes

By Eric Bohn

Author of "How Hartman Won."

[Copyright]



CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

By this time Tom's color had returned, and facing round, he replied in steady tones:

"My name is Tom Potter."

"Great Scott!" the man cried, with a violent start. "So you been't dead after all?"

"No," was the answer, "thank God, I am not."

After parting with his garrulous companion, Tom was offered a ride more than once, by lumberers hauling sawlogs to the river at Linbrook. But their speed was slow, and a cold seat on a stick of pine timber did not offer much inducement; so he continued to walk, notwithstanding his footsoreness and anxiety at heart.

The sun was setting, and the village presented an animated appearance when he reached it; for it was Christmas eve. Late as the hour was, teams were still returning from the rollways; while one or two fated drivers were rushing in their lass, load of logs before the holiday. With smiling faces and cheery words, men greeted each other everywhere—and, although unrecognized, Tom spoke to more than one, whose face he distinctly remembered.

Soon he made his way to the Maple Leaf Hotel, to take supper before finishing his journey.

"Merry Christmas, stranger!" exclaimed the landlord as he entered. The barroom was full, and men were drinking.

"There's room for another glass, won't you join us?"

"Not this time, thank you," replied Tom, "but I'm hungry, and will be glad to take supper with you."

"Ready in five minutes. But at Christmas it never does a man harm to take a whiff with the boys. Better join us, sir."

"Very well," said Tom. "I wish you all best luck and many returns."

"Same to you," was the unanimous response from a dozen voices.

Drinking continued, but Tom passed in to the supper room, his mind too full of other things to be convivial, even if he had been inclined. The walls and ceilings were decorated for coming festivities, evergreens and red berries being hung in profusion on every side.

"You jest come at the right time," said a young man, who took his place opposite to Tom at the table.

"Indeed! What is going on?" he asked.

"Didn't you hear of the ball we're going to have tonight? It'll be the biggest thing we ever had in Linbrook since the Lavin's took the Maple Leaf. Thought you'd likely come special for it."

"This is the first I've heard of it," said Tom.

"It's a pretty tony thing, I tell you. Tickets a dollar and a half for gents, and a dollar for ladies—a regular snopper."

"Got up by the Linbrook people, I suppose?"

"Well, yes, but some of the young fellows outside are taking a hand in it, too."

"Who, for instance?"

"Well, there's George Bennett, of the 12th line, and Jim and Pet. Madder, of the street, and Elkener Christie of the Burg, and Jim Potter, of the 14th. They'll all be here, sure, besides other outside fellows I know; and most of 'em 'll have their best girls."

"Yes," said Tom. His eyes had a far-away look, for he was thinking.

"There'll be a pile, too, from the village," continued the young man, who seemed deeply interested in the success of the undertaking; "and bein' as you are here, I suppose you'll take a fling along with the rest of us."

"I'm afraid not," replied Tom, withdrawing his gaze, and returning the look to the youth. "I have to go further west tonight. How soon do you expect your guests to commence to arrive?"

"They're expected to come at eight sharp. You know I'm on the command; and as we wanted 'em all to have a real good time, we impressed on 'em the necessity of coming airy."

"A very good plan," said Tom, as he rose from the table.

"Can't I sell you a ticket, sir? You know it won't matter what time you come in. We start airy, but we close late—and if you don't get back till midnight, you'd still have time enough for schottisches and polkas, and wind up with old Sir Roger de Coverly, which to my mind beats the rest of the dances all hollow."

"I'm afraid I won't be back in time, but it was very good of you to offer to sell me a ticket."

"Don't mention it," said the young man, effusively, taking the last remark as a compliment. "If you do come, remember I shall be at the south end door."

"Yes, I'll remember."

Tom left the hotel long before the guests commenced to arrive. Fortunately he had not been recognized, and fate seemed to have opened a way that he had not even hoped for. His first visit would be to his mother, and he would time it to arrive after his brother's departure for the hall. Above all things, he desired to see her first, and to see her alone. He would walk the two intervening miles.

As he wended his way along the old familiar road, he met several sleighs driving into the village. The sky was starlit, and the snow a white mantle, making vision easy, but he failed to re-

cognize Jim in any of the many rigs that drove by. At last, when he reached the lane up to the old homestead, he clearly heard the jingle of bells in the direction of his mother's house. So he stepped within a little group of scrub-pines to await the arrival of the coming rig. He was close enough to see everything without being detected, and with wide-open eyes took in the vision as it drew near. By-and-by the horse and cutter reached his end of the lane. He could almost have touched the beast, as his brother alighted to open the gate. How well he remembered the mare! She was his own fully—the one he had played with and broken in as a colt five years ago. The beast turned her head and sniffed and whinnied a little. Did she scent him in the air, and recognize in a dim way, her old friend—her old master—among the bushes?

Tom could have thrown his arms around her neck and hugged her, as he did scores of times in his youth. The rig was new, and a handsome buffalo robe trailed over the back almost sweeping the snow. In another minute Jim, in long overcoat, fur mitts and cap, was in his seat again; and with a chirp, started off on a brisk trot.

"So my filly is Jim's, I wonder if everything else is his, too? Likely enough! I suspected as much. But who cares, if not me? I'll be a good old mother! and I've let you go all these years without sending a word to you! What a brat! I've been! But how could I help it?"

And with a smothered cry, he started up the lane for the house.

CHAPTER XVII.

As Tom drove near he saw his mother through the window, for the curtain had not been lowered. She sat in her widow's cap, with her bible in her hand. But something startled him. She had grown terribly old. The light from the lamp was shining in her face, and he could see the brow, her smooth and open, now scathed with many lines.

Somehow he expected to find her just as she was five years ago. The careworn and wrinkled face and bent shoulders shocked him. But he must go in. She thought him dead. How must he reveal himself and not alarm her? She was alone, still he never knew her to be afraid.

He tapped at the door. She arose and opened it wide.

"Good evening," he said in a changed voice. "Are you Mrs. Potter?"

"Yes," she replied, lowering the lamp in her hand to get a better view. "What do you want with her, my son?"

His hat was pressed over his brow, so that his whole face was not visible.

"I've brought a message from a friend. May I come in?"

"Yes," was the answer. Stepping aside to let him pass, she closed the door. "Take a seat, sir."

Then she waited, with her eyes fixed upon him, but he did not sit down.

"Did you ever have a son named Tom, who was killed on the railroad?" he asked, in the same unnatural tone.

"I did," she gasped. "What of him?"

Did he send me a message?"

"Yes, in a kind of way—I knew him well—it looked as if all was up when the report got in the papers—I reckon they thought he was dead—sure."

"And wasn't he? Is my Tom alive still?"

RED ROSE TEA Is GOOD TEA

"He may be. He was last time I saw him. I haven't heard of his death since—and I would have, if anything had happened."

"And what was his message?" she exclaimed in eagerness, gazing intently at the figure which was now half turned toward her. But a wild cry burst from her lips—his hat was on the floor—her arms were round his neck as she sobbed: "Oh, my son! my son! is it a dream—a dream—am I crazy—or is it true?"

"True, as God is true, mother! I have come back in flesh and blood—and alive—and well—come home—and to stay."

"Oh, my son! my son!"

Her sobs ceased, and on his shoulder grateful tears commenced to flow.

By-and-bye he released her, and they sat down to talk. She did not need much to be told her—she could wait. It was enough that, "he was dead and was alive again; was lost and was found." To know that he was home again, with eyes bright as ever, and heart true, was more to her than millions, or a thousand tales; and with bosom swelling with gratitude, she silently thanked God for His goodness.

Still, lack of all her new found joy, there was a feeling which, subconsciously, she tried to stifle but could not. It was only when they commenced to talk of home life that she realized what it was. The memory of a great clod was flung upon her heart again. There was something she must reveal. Everything must be known by Tom before Jim returned.

She told him of the news that he was killed, of her own long illness afterwards, of the father's continued irascibility and finally of his sudden death. But still there was something, more, and she hesitated. Tom almost divined her thoughts.

"And did my father leave a will?" he asked.

"Yes, he left a will," she replied, clasping her hands together, pressing her fingers, until the nails almost cut her.

"What did it say, mother?" He didn't matter, only that I want to know." He saw that the subject distressed her, and kissed her again.

"It is hard, but it is best to tell you," she said at last. "Father left everything to Jim, except a small annuity to myself for clothes, and a home with him while I lived; but to you he left nothing."

"When was the will drawn out?" he asked.

"The very month you went away. Your father never mentioned it to me. Whether Jim knew or not I don't know; he would never tell me; but I knew nothing of it until after he was dead. Then Squire Box came over with one copy, and he told us that the other copy had been sent to the registry office for fear of accident."

"So father never relented," said Tom. "You know it was three years after I left that I was reported to be killed."

"I suppose he never did," said Mrs. Potter, sadly, swaying her body from side to side in her chair, with her lips tightly compressed.

"Not even to leave me my filly?" commented Tom.

"Not even your filly. But I guess something can be done. Tom, Jim's hard, but he's doing well now. Crops is good, and I expect he'll be willing to allow something. Dear boy, I'm awful glad you're home again, alive and well, and I'll do my best to bring Jim round to reason."

Tom breathed with relief. He knew the worst and was prepared to meet it.

"No, no, mother, that shall never be. Father cut me off without a shilling; and I won't take a dollar from Jim, not even the filly."

(To be continued.)

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6 octave piano case organ by W. Bell & Co., Guelph. In rich walnut case with specially handsome mirror top and carved panels. Has 11 stops, including compass, etc., 2 complete sets of reeds, knee swells, non-slip feet. Height 5 feet 5 inches.
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SUNDAY AT HOME

An Easter Message

By Mary F. Butts

How sweet to feel I need not search
With strained vision for the road
That lies beyond today, nor hear
Tomorrow's load.

Bright sunset-bars my limit make;
From the glad sunrise goes my way,
And as I fare, be guide and friend,
Dear God, I pray.

The Risen Lord

Your life and mine, the life of every man and every woman, however different they are from one another, they are all in Him. In Him there is the perfectness of every occupation; the perfect trading, the perfect housekeeping, the perfect handicraft, the perfect school teaching, they are all in Him.

In Him lay the completeness of that incomplete act which you did yesterday. In Him lay the possible holiness of that which you made actual sin. In Him lies the absolute purity and loftiness of that worship which we this morning have stained so with impurity and baseness.

To go to Him and get the perfect idea of life, and of every action of life, and then to go forth, and by His strength fulfil it, that is the New Testament conception of a strong, successful life—simple and how glorious it is!—Philips Brooks.

For After Easter

We gain nothing by hurry and worry and flurry. Calmness is a sign and source of strength.

"Probably nothing tires one so much as feeling hurried. When, in the early morning, the day's affairs press one's attention beforehand, and there comes the wonder how in the world everything is to be accomplished—when every interruption is received impatiently and the clock is watched in distress as its moments flit past—then the mind tires the body.

"We are wrong to drive ourselves with whip and spur in this way. Back of us is promised strength for the day, and we must not wear ourselves out in worrying. If only we can keep cool and calm we shall be less wearied when we have reached the eventide. The children may be fractious, the servants trying, the friend we love may fail to visit us, the letter we expect may not arrive; but if we can preserve our tranquility of soul and demeanor we shall get through everything creditably."

Rest in the Lord and wait patiently for Him. He will bring all things right in His own good time.

The Foolishness of Sin

I remember that when I was a child I sent a good part of the first day of April in trying, as we said, to fool some one—and we were strangely delighted when we accomplished our purpose. Of course we were not so delighted when we were made fools of. I am glad if you lasted for a day, but I have been wondering whether the fooling and being fooled does not go on in a deeper sense throughout the months and the years in many of our lives.

King Saul was in some respects a fine character, especially in his early life;

greatly favored in his physical appearance and his outward circumstances. He has often been impressed with what he said of himself after one of his fits of jealousy: "I have played the fool," and he was right; any one who has fits of jealousy plays the fool. But that is not the only sin; all sin is foolishness. The Master told the parable of the rich man who had made money, made himself rich, and thought of his wealth as something to be used for purely selfish purposes, and only counted on it to further his selfish ends. But God said unto him: "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee." Not that it is not right to accumulate; it is; but as sure as it is right to accumulate, to pull down barns or houses and build bigger ones, so surely are we fools if we only live to selfishly enjoy these material things without taking into account whether or not others are to be enriched by our riches.

Selfish people are fools, and not only in April may it be said of the selfish man and woman, "Thou fool!" for they are fools all the year round, and every day of the year.—Mrs. Bottom.

In the Shadow

We must all go there sometimes. The glare of the daylight is too brilliant; our eyes become injured and unable to discern the delicate shades of color or appreciate neutral tints—the shadowed chamber of sickness, the shadowed house of mourning, the shadowed life from which the sunlight has gone. But fear not; it is the shadow of God's hand. He is leading thee. There are lessons which can be learned only there. The photograph of His face can only be fixed in the dark chamber.

But do not suppose that He has cast thee aside. Thou art still in His quiver; He has not flung thee away as a worthless thing. He is only keeping thee close till the moment comes when He can send thee most swiftly and surely on some errand in which life will be glorified! Oh! shadowed solitary one! Remember how closely the quiver is bound to the warrior, within easy reach of the hand, and guarded jealously.—F. B. Meyer.

If courage is gone all is gone. Put the best of yourself into all you do.

Fly from pleasure that bites tomorrow.

Prosperity in evil is the greatest misfortune.

A Prayer for Easter

Most gracious God, we thank Thee that Thou hast spoken unto us by Thy Son. We bless Thee for Jesus Christ whom Thou didst send to reveal Thyself to us and to take away our guilt by His atoning death. And now as we see Thee in the face of Jesus Christ, let Thy Spirit move in us such trust that we shall never doubt Thy loving faithfulness or Thy saving power. Help us this Easter tide to put our trust in the risen Saviour, in whose resurrection we have found a new life ourselves. Give us grace to follow where Thou dost lead; and may our lives be filled with hope and joy, knowing that not one good thing can fail of all that Thou hast promised. This we ask for ourselves and all whom we love, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

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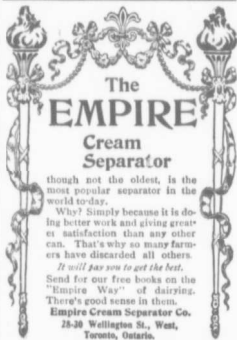
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THE BOYS AND GIRLS

Jo's April Fool

"Poor boy! He has two decayed teeth. How I wish I could take the ache and have them pulled for him!"

That was mamma talking to Aunt Helen across the breakfast table. Some one had left the stairway door ajar, and I could hear every word.

All night, mamma had trotted upstairs and down, trying to ease those dreadful jumping teeth. Just at daylight the ache grew better, and I slept as sound as a coon in a hen's nest, awakened by the sharp clatter of the breakfast dishes.

"He is asleep now, and his teeth will probably only grumble today, but I expect to be up with him tonight again. Poor boy!"

"I should say, 'poor' mamma, too," Aunt Helen answered. "Why doesn't Jo have his aching teeth out?"

I sat up in bed to hear mamma's answer. "The poor boy so fears having a dentist touch his teeth, I dread telling him that, unless they soon loosen, he must have them drawn. I dread it, extracting even more than he does."

"April fool! April fool!" the milkman's boy shouted out in the street. Those dreadful teeth had made me forget it was April Fool Day, and all the first-class fools I had planned to play on our folks.

Mamma brought up my breakfast, a real company breakfast, but she looked so tired and so good that to tell her, as I had planned, that her apron was afire, didn't seem funny at all; nor to hurry her to the window, telling her papa's horse had run away.

After breakfast, I dressed and went downstairs, but not one of my April fools did I try all the forenoon. It seemed too mean when everybody else was so kind, trying to help keep the ache out of my teeth.

Mamma was frying the ham for dinner, and Aunt Helen was tying on her hood to run down street for a dozen eggs papa forgot to order, when the brightest April fool plan you ever thought of popped into my head. I would have those two teeth out without mamma knowing a hop of it, and a just splendid April fool it would be for her when she came to look for them in my mouth.

I didn't stop to think how it would hurt, but whispered my plan to Aunt Helen. She nodded her head, softly closed the sitting-room door, hurried on my overcoat and cap, and in three minutes we had crept from the sitting-room as still as mice, through the front hall-door, and were soon in the dentist's office.

"Think of the dear mamma you're saving so many hard steps in the night; how she dreads this for you, and of the grand April fool you'll have to play on the home folks!" Aunt Helen whispered just as I climbed into the dentist's chair.

I shut my eyes tight and opened my mouth wide, and in a minute it was over. Just two short pulls and those teeth were out, ache and all, and I was so glad I wanted to turn a double hand-spring on the dentist's swinging-table.

Aunt Helen bought her eggs, and we got home without mamma missing me from the sitting-room.

After the ham and eggs were fried, she opened the door to ask: "Jo, my

boy, is it toast and jelly, or a soft custard for your dinner?"

I said: "Ham and hot potato and eggs, if you please, mamma, a big plateful, for my mouth is better, and I am as hungry as a bear."

Aunt Helen's eyes shone like stars when mamma crossed the room, and said, "Let me see those poor teeth, Jo; maybe they have loosened."

I opened my mouth, and, oh, wasn't it fun alive when mamma stooped to look for them, and wasn't it a real First-of-July April fool when she stared and stared for those two miserable, gone teeth, and I halloed: "April fool! A big, big April fool for you, mamma!"

Some Merry Games

A fine game is called "kick the cushion." The more people there are to play the merrier, but two equal sides are necessary. The sides join hands in a ring and have a cushion or hassock, end up, in the centre. Then they dance round it, and suddenly one side gives the other side a violent tug to make one of the members knock down the hassock. Whoever knocks it down first is out of the game.

"Fox after chickens" is another good game. An older person is the fox, and her position is to run about pretending to pick up sticks. The "hen," who is the mother of the chickens, should also be an "elder," and should have a long train of chicks behind her, all standing one behind the other, holding on to

Another interesting game is "Hop." A ring of chairs (one for each person) should be placed in the middle of a room, with one vacant. Some one should stand in the ring. Then the fun commences. The persons seated side quickly from one chair to another, so that the vacant chair is difficult to be seen. The person in the middle must try to get into the vacant chair. When he succeeds, whoever was on the chair last must go to the middle.

The Fussy Canary

I had once a canary which, in spite of all my coaxing, simply would not bathe. Every time I came near his cage with the little white bathtub filled with water he would curl up into the sulkiest little yellow ball you can possibly imagine. High on the topmost perch would he sit, the very picture of rage. If I put the tub in the cage he would fight me, shriek out little sharp, discordant notes and fly into such a temper of anger that for fear he would hurt himself, I had to take out the hated tub.

So I had resigned myself to his untidy nature, when, one day, I accidentally broke the white tub and in its place I chanced to take a curiously shaped little Japanese dish of blue-and-white china.

As I came near the cage Tramp's joyous morning carol stopped short and he flew up to the topmost perch, as sulky a little bird as you would care to see. But what is this? I placed the dish in the cage and as the sharp little black eyes rested on it the yellow ball flew down with outstretched wings and glad chirps of joy, perched for an instant on the brim of the dish and then splashed into the water with every indication of the utmost joy. I was amazed, of course, and could not understand the change. Day after day



Mr. Fox entertains Mr. Rabbit at Easter Dinner.

each other's frocks; the one next the hen should take hold of her. When the hen sees the fox she asks him what he is picking up sticks for. "To boil a pan," is the answer. "What is going to be in the pan?" "A chicken." "Where will you get one?" "From you." Then the fox tries to capture one of the chickens, while the hen tries to dodge the fox and guard her chicks. If the fox catches a chick he takes it to his den. This is continued until all the chicks are captured.

went by and each morning Tramp welcomed his bath in the blue-and-white dish.

Then, one morning, the blue-and-white dish was broken and I proffered a white one similar to the old one. Once more Tramp showed the old aversion to his bath. Sulkiest than ever now, he flew to the topmost perch and greeted me with shrill chirps of rage. So it continued until I found another blue-and-white dish. Then my little pet resumed his daily bath.

HEALTH IN THE HOME

Health and Food in the Spring

In the spring time of the year there is great occasion for care in the matter of food. The kind that has satisfied and supported the body during the winter has served its purpose, and is no longer fit for use. In cold weather the human system can assimilate materials that would clog and derange it in the spring. There is no need of drugs to make people feel well, when the things which have remained dormant in the ground begin to show signs of life. A judicious change of diet is required; that is all. It is better to take the materials for health from the grocer than from the druggist.

Begin the morning meal with some fruit, but be sure that there is no decay in the fruit. Eat good bread and butter. If you are a coffee or tea drinker, moderate the usual allowance. If you are a hot water drinker take as much as you like. If you are a flesh-eater, take half as much as you do in the winter. Eat less butter and grease of all kinds in spring. If potatoes are sound and mealy they are no objectionable; cheesy potatoes are very unfit. There is the utmost need for the exercise of caution in the use of vegetables of every kind. Unless they have been well preserved and have a wholesome flavor the part of wisdom is to avoid them.

In spring it is important that the heaviest meal should be eaten in the middle of the day. The warm rains produce an atmospheric condition which causes drowsiness. Eating a hearty meal in the midst of this pressure adds to the weight upon the system. In daylight the demands of business or duty will enable you to cope with it. In the evening there is no such stimulus, and the result is injury to health. The evening meal should be light and easily digested. Don't eat buckwheat cakes or doughnuts. If you are a meat eater, be sure that the meat has been broiled or roasted. It is not desirable to feel that you have eaten enough. Moderation is the best doctor.

The Value of Sleep

If you are to work well you must sleep well. If you are to keep your health and strength and youth—to carry your powers of work with you to the last—you must sedulously pay court to your pillow. It will commonly be found that the men who carry their years lightly are men who possess the faculty of sleeping at will. If you have much work to do you must not count time spent in sleep to be time lost. It is time gained. It is an essential part of the duty of the day. I had once an old servant who used to say, "Well, I have my work done. I have cleaned up and now I'll get my sleeping done." Sleeping was, in her philosophy, a thing to be done—not a passive state, but an active part of her duty. And every workman should so consider it. Let him sleep in his bed, if he can, at proper hours of the night; if not, let him sleep at any odd time, when nature invites him to rest himself. If we do not play tricks with ourselves, if we work hard without overworking ourselves, sleep will rarely be costly to us. As a general rule it may be said that busy men are better sleepers

than idlers and that mental labor contributes more to sound sleep than bodily fatigue. I believe that only mere novices in work are kept awake by the thought of it. Experienced workmen acquire a habit of snaking off its environments when they will. If there be one thing in life for which I am profoundly thankful to the Giver of all good gifts it is for the faculty of sleep.

Onions as Medicine

The experience of those who have tried the onion cure is that it works wonders in restoring a cold-racked system to its normal state.

An onion-cure breakfast includes a poached egg on toast, three tablespoons of fried onions and a cup of coffee. Luncheon of sandwiches made of brown bread, buttered, and filled with finely chopped raw onions, seasoned with salt and pepper, makes the second meal on the schedule. For supper the onions may be fried as for breakfast and eaten with a chop and a baked potato.

The efficacy of onions is well known to the singers of Italy and Spain, who eat them every day to improve the quality of their voices and keep them smooth.

Onion plasters are prescribed to break up hard coughs. They are made of fried onions placed between two pieces of old muslin. The plaster is kept quite hot until the patient is snugly in bed, when it is placed on the chest to stay over night.

Onion syrup is claimed by some to be unequalled as a cure for a bad cold in the chest.

How to Rest

The very people who most need to rest are the ones who say, "I have no time," and yet it is quite possible for them to get the rest they so sorely need if they will only learn how, says the *Household Ledger*.

Deep, slow, regular breathing is the first step to the natural restoration of the functions, bodily and mental, and if practiced not only at night, but at every possible opportunity during work, while walking, while riding in the cars, the benefit to body and mind will be marvellous; and it can be done without a moment's loss of time.

The tired mother makes her babe to sleep in her arms, and finds the effect as soothing to herself as it is to the child; but does she know why? It is the even movement and consequent slow, even breathing that quiets the nerves. Look how utterly relaxed the little one lies; note its deep, slow, even respiration, and learn from this one of Nature's best lessons.

Every mother should insist on giving herself a period of rest during the day, if only for a few minutes; and then even if she does not fall asleep, she will return to her duties with renewed strength, provided she "rests" in the right way.

And if even this is not possible, we can, by the power of the will, rightly directed, relax the tension of nerves and muscles, while at work, and turn the current of life forces that surge all around us into the right channels, giving us renewed energy and strength for the strife.

"Health and Vigor depend upon the quality and quantity of the Blood."—*Hippocrates*

The liver is the great secreting organ of the body, and when it fails to perform its office bile accumulates and the blood becomes poisoned, causing many unpleasant symptoms. If these symptoms are not dealt with immediately they become aggravated so as to induce severe illness. To relieve it at once and cure permanently.

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IN THE KITCHEN

Some Ways with Cheese

Cheese is very nutritious as a food and invaluable to the modern house-keeper, who should be well informed in the various ways of combining it with other food or serving it alone. The digestibility of cheese depends largely upon how it is served. It is a concentrated food and so should not be served in pieces, but should be melted or grated or otherwise finely ground so that the digestive juices may more readily attack it.

There are various ways of serving. Beginning with soup it may serve a part of every course to the end of the menu. A few simple recipes are as follows:

Welsh Rabbit.—One cup milk, one egg, two cups grated cheese, seasoned with one-quarter teaspoonful paprika, one-quarter teaspoonful mustard, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-eighth teaspoonful of soda. Heat milk in double boiler, stir in beaten egg, when creamy stir in seasonings. Cook one or two minutes until cheese is melted. Serve on heated crackers, or on toast toasted on one side.

Macaroni with Cheese.—Break macaroni into inch length pieces and toss into boiling salted water one teaspoonful to quart, cook one hour or until soft. Drain in colander. Pour over cold water to prevent pieces from adhering. Place in a dish and sprinkle with grated cheese. Cover with white sauce.

White Sauce.—Melt one tablespoonful of butter in a saucepan and add tablespoonful of flour. When well blended, add one cup of milk, stirring constantly. Simmer for five minutes. After it begins to boil, season with salt and pepper.

Rice with Cheese.—Toss one cup of rice into one quart of boiling water with one tablespoonful of salt. Cook until tender. Cover bottom of buttered pudding dish with rice, dot over with three-quarters tablespoonful of butter, sprinkle with thin shavings of mild cheese and a few grains of cayenne pepper, repeat until rice and one-quarter of a pound of cheese are used. Add milk to one-half the depth of contents of dish. Cover with buttered cracked crumbs and leave until cheese melts.

Four Egg Recipes

Creamed Eggs.—Six hard cooked eggs, one cup thick, sweet cream, paprika. Heat the cup of cream, and cut the eggs up as before. Mix together gently and add salt and a teaspoon of paprika, which is sweet red pepper. Serve on thin triangles of buttered toast, with parsley around. It makes the dish prettier if you cook an extra egg and put it through the potato ricer and cover the dish with this. Or you can keep out the yolk of one of the six eggs for this finishing touch. Do not put crumbs on these eggs or put them in the oven, but put them in small dishes if you like.

Scalloped Eggs.—Six hard cooked eggs, one cup cream. Cook the eggs twenty minutes, and while they are cooking make the cream sauce and butter a large baking dish or six small dishes. Peel the eggs and cut them in bits as large as the end of a finger. Put a layer of bread crumbs on the bottom of your dish, then a layer of

egg, with a sprinkling of salt, pepper and six tiny bits of butter, and cover all with a thick layer of sauce. Then more crumbs, eggs and seasoning, till the dish is full, with the crumbs on top. Put bits of butter over all and brown in the oven.

Egg Sandwiches.—Boil the eggs hard and remove their shells. When cold, separate the whites from the yolks. Chop the whites until they are as fine as meal. Mash the yolks with melted butter in the proportion of a teaspoonful of butter to each yolk, and salt and pepper them to taste while mixing them thoroughly with the whites. Shave the crust from a loaf of bread baked the preceding day, and cut off one slice; spread the cut part of the loaf evenly and thinly with butter, and then with the egg mixture, cut another slice and press the two together. Pile the slices neatly upon a napkin spread upon a plate, and fold the corners of the napkin over them to prevent drying.

Plain Omelet.—Two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of milk, or cold water which is as good, pepper and salt to taste. Beat well until it froths, put a little butter in the pan so it will not stick, pour the mixture into the pan, when browned nicely on the under side, turn one-half over on to the other half, cook a few minutes longer until done. This is the proportion for one person. It is much easier to cook a small omelet than a larger one. The pan must be scrupulously clean, which is one secret of success.

Tough Beef

I have discovered a way of cooking a tough piece of boiling beef so that my family thinks it is the best and tenderest of meat. To the water for boiling a four-pound piece I add a quart can of tomatoes, a medium-sized onion sliced, and twelve of the little Chili peppers that I buy in the dry state. I break open the peppers. After the meat is almost cooked I add sufficient salt. The tomato softens the meat and causes it to cook tender quickly. The tomato, onion and pepper cook down somewhat and make an excellent sauce to serve with the meat.

Uses for Maple Sugar

Many delicious dishes are made with maple sugar, among them maple mousse. Whip a pint of cream to a stiff mound, with a tablespoonful of powdered sugar, which will help to thicken the cream. Add a cupful of maple syrup, made in the house from pure sugar, and flavor with lemon. Beat well put in a mould with a sheet of paraffine paper over the top before the cover is put on, pack in ice, and salt and freeze. Serve in sherbet glasses.

When frying food in deep fat we may well remember these few simple rules: Avoid unnecessary moisture; wipe fish thoroughly. Heat the food slightly beforehand, if possible, then it will not cool the fat. Foods already cooked, such as croquettes, require more heat; drop in a bit of bread and count. For cooked food the bread should brown in forty counts—for uncooked, as doughnuts, in sixty counts. Drain the fried articles on crumpled paper and do not heap them upon one another.

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IN THE SEWING ROOM

The Spring Fashions

In the spring fashions it is interesting to see the two varying types of skirts which will be worn. There is the trotteur skirt, one inch from the ground and shorter, which is the acknowledged fashionable skirt for general every-day knock-about wear. And then there is the soft, full, trailing skirt for dress occasions, with its introduction of plaits and shirrs and gathers. With the short skirt it is imperative that the foot has an up-to-date appearance, and every girl who wears the walking-skirt knows this and is acting accordingly. That's why shoes are interesting her more than ever before. The new Oxford tie is made without a tongue this spring. It is of kid or patent leather, with a sensible, prettily shaped Cuban heel, and ribbons are used instead of shoelaces. Some of these ties have but four big eyelets—two on either side of the shoe—and the ribbon used is wide and ties in a big bow.—April Woman's Home Companion.

May Manton's Hints

BLOUSE WAIST 4612.

Yoke waists are among the notable features of present styles and are shown in a variety of attractive forms. This one is peculiarly stylish and can be made from one material or with a contrasting yoke as preferred. The fronts and back are tucked, the former to yoke depth, the latter to give a tapering effect to the figure and are made full length so that the yoke can be omitted when a plain waist is desired. The trimming strap at the front adds an effective touch and the sleeves are full below the elbows, tucked to fit snugly at the upper arms, with cuffs that match the yoke.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, that can be used or omitted as preferred, the fronts, back and yoke. The fronts and back are tucked and stitched with corticelli silk and are fin-



4612 Blouse Waist,
32 to 40 bust.

4641 Fancy Waist,
32 to 40 bust.

ished with a regulation shirt waist plait. The yoke is in one piece, fitted by means of shoulder darts, and is applied over the waist, the pointed trimming strap making a finish at the front edge. The sleeves are cut in one piece each and are tucked at both upper and lower edges and finished with the cuffs.

FANCY WAIST 4641

All broad shoulder effects are in vogue and, as a consequence, berthas of all sorts are worn. This smart and effective waist combines pine green Korean crepe with chiffon velvet in a deeper shade and cream colored lace, and exemplifies a berthas of the newest sort together with sleeves that can be full or elbow length as desired. The lace yoke over the under one of velvet is singularly handsome.

The waist is made over a fitted lining which is faced to form the yoke and on which the full front and backs and the circular folds, which give a berthas effect, are arranged. The sleeves are made plain above the folds but full and soft below, forming full puffs which are finished with frills when elbow length is used, and below which deep cuffs are added to give full length. At the waist is a shaped bodice that is softly draped.

WOMAN'S BLOUSE JACKET 4384

Blouse coats with stole finish are among the features of the latest styles and are exceedingly smart both for the entire costume and the separate wrap.



4384 Blouse Jacket,
32 to 40 bust.

4642 Fancy Yoke
Night-Gown,
32 to 40 bust.

The stylish model shown is suited to both purposes, but, in the case of the original, is made of etamine, in soft gray stitched with corticelli silk, and combined with stole and belt of Oriental embroidery and makes part of a costume.

The blouse consists of fronts, back and under-arm gores. The back is plain and without fullness but the fronts blouse slightly over the belt. The capes, which are optional, are attached to the stole which is then applied over the neck and fronts. The basque portions are seamed to the lower edge but these last can be omitted and the blouse finished with the belt if preferred. The sleeves are the full ones of the season with roll-over cuffs.

FANCY YOKE NIGHT-GOWN 4642

Dainty underwear is always in demand and night-gowns made with half low necks and short sleeves are much worn. This one allows of various combinations, but is shown with a yoke of lace and foundation material of fine nainsook. The yoke is shaped to extend over the shoulders and so give the broad line that has become so general. The sleeves are gracefully full and soft.

The gown is made with fronts and back which are tucked at their upper edges, so providing ample fullness below, and are joined to the yoke. The sleeves are tucked to fit the upper arms snugly but fall in soft folds and are finished with generous frills that form jabots at the inner arms.

The price of each of the above patterns postpaid is only to cents. Send orders to The Farming World, Morning Building, Toronto, giving size wanted.

Brief, but Worth Remembering
If you lose heart you weaken your head.

A wise man can keep silent, a fool cannot.
Hurry not only spoils work but spoils life also.

A minute may rend what an age cannot mend.

No office can make a worthless man respectable.

A man should have "the will to do, the soul to dare."

A noble failure is better than a disreputable success.

More harm may come of work ill done than of work undone.

Share the burden of others and you will lighten your own.

Do not think what you would like to do, but what you ought to do.



There are very few cleansing operations in which Sunlight Soap cannot be used to advantage. It makes the home bright and clean.

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INCREASE YOUR CROPS

AND IMPROVE THE QUALITY, by knowing the proper dates to sow your seeds. Scientists have proved beyond doubt that the moon governs the ocean tide and has an action on vegetation generally. Agricultural experts find that seeds of all kinds give the best results when sown according to Planetary Influence. Increase your crops for this year by sowing your seeds on proper dates. The following testimonials prove my assertion to be scientifically correct.

Dear Sir— I planted two small patches of ground in potatoes to test Planetary Influence. The one planted according to directions produced a crop at the rate of 40 bushels to the acre—the other yielded only 40 bushels per acre. The same variety of potatoes were planted, both pieces of ground were near each other, and the same quality of soil, and had the same treatment. This I consider a fair and impartial verdict in favor of "Planetary Influence."

Respectfully,

Dale-Kesterjose, Va. J. HEATWOLE.

Sir—I received your instructions regarding sowing of seeds and have benefited by them. There was a marked difference in the same crops, in the part we got in on the days mentioned and the rest planted within the next few days, owing to our help disappointing us. The part planted on the proper dates lay along the public road. Everyone remarked it and took it to be some different kind of corn from the rest; it grew faster and we, remarkable both in height and color. We have very confidence in Planetary Influence. Yours truly, Mansenville, Que. M. J. C.

Dear Sir—I planted six short rows of potatoes, to prove the Planetary theory

Hundreds of farmers, all over the United States, have been benefited by this knowledge. It is therefore worth your knowing.

and planted just two hills on the seventh row. Next day I commenced where I left off the previous day, and finished the plot. Those I planted first came up ten days before those planted on the following day and kept ahead all the way through. The ground was all tilled at the same time and the same way. Therefore I attribute the rapid growth of those first planted to Planetary Influence.

Lindsay, Ont. L. C. SMYTH.

Dear Sir—I planted early bush squash by your instructions and never had larger, better flavored or more constant bearers. I had so many from eight hills of one plant each, after giving neighbors all they wanted I sent a lot to town and they outsold any in the Ashville market. I planted corn and never had better stalks or better ears. Respectfully,

Ashville, N. C. S. PLUMADORE.

Sir— Having planted a portion of my land last year with potatoes according to Planetary directions I was much pleased with results and intend planting this year 20 to 40 acres according to dates.

Charleston, S. C. J. B.

Sir— The Planetary theory is the best guide for planting in the world; in fact, the

only guide we have and we want no other here. Yours truly,

Beltsay, Va. G. W. RIZOIL.

Dear Sir— My tomatoes under Planetary Influence did nobly and were unusually nice. I never had such fine ones.

Dear Sir— I planted over thirty kinds of vegetables according to your dates and had an excellent garden.

Shawano, Wis. W. S. WOOD.

Dear Sir— I sowed by your directions numerous seeds and the crops were the best I ever had.

Nashville, Tenn. W. M. HOWLET.

Sir— We took pains and planted our garden at the proper dates and we were well repaid. Its luxuriant growth and yield were wonderful. The corn and potatoes in the field, set at the proper times, were also exceptionally fine.

Covello, Que. M. COLE.

(Extract from Bulletin, Honolulu, Feb. 11) Planetary Influence. In some cases the application of the theory made all the difference between unusually good crops and total flat rows—side by side, with everything else equal.

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AGENCIES
 EVERYWHERE

NATURE ABOUT THE FARM

Edited by C. W. Nash.

BIRD NOTES

Although the past winter has been an exceptionally early one and snow has fallen to a greater depth than I can ever remember, yet we have had fewer birds from the north than usual. It may be that in the Arctic regions, from which our winter visitors come, food is abundant and more easily accessible than it is here; or perhaps the Northern birds went south, without passing through this province. If they adopted the latter course, we shall probably see something of them on their return in April.

Since last November I have driven through the counties of Bruce, Grey, Dufferin, Peel, and West and East York, and during the whole trip only saw one flock of Snowflakes, one Goshawk, and a few Juncos, Blue Jays, and Chickadees; even the crows were absent.

Near Toronto, the same scarcity of winter birds has been noticeable. I have only heard of the occurrence of three Snowy owls in the vicinity, a few Goshawks, two or three Bohemian Waxwings, and a lot of Pine Grosbeaks, but such usually common species as Redpolls, Tins, Goldfinches, and Northern Shrikes were either absent or remarkably scarce.

The most interesting feature of bird life this winter, has been the visit to the southern part of the Province of a large number of Pine Grosbeaks. These birds are considered to be irregular winter visitors, sometimes occurring in fair numbers for a short time and again totally absent for several seasons in succession, as a rule, however, a few flocks are reported from various parts of the country during the winter. This year they seem to be generally distributed through all our southern counties. They came early; the first I saw were feeding in my trees on the first of November, and they are staying late, for some are here yet. In Manitoba, where Pine Grosbeaks are regular and abundant winter visitors, their first appearance is usually on about the same date as I saw them here this year, and they leave that province about the middle of March. They are extremely hardy birds, intense cold apparently having but little effect upon them, for in December, 1884, when in the Riding Mountains, Manitoba, I found these Grosbeaks in abundance, though the thermometer at that time was down about 40 below zero; food was abundant, however, and they did not seem to be troubled in the least by it. As I have had several inquiries as to the identity of our visitors (one of which I have answered for all) I will describe the Pine Grosbeak so that it may be recognized in the future. The adult male is a very beautiful bird, the prevailing color being rich carmine suffused and streaked with dusky brown on the back, paler below, under tail coverts whitish, wings dusky, the feathers edged with white and having two white wing bars, tail dusky, the bill short, stout and conical. Female and young, dark, yellow gray, head, lower back and tail coverts brownish or greenish yellow. No prettier picture can be seen in winter in our northern country, than a flock of these birds feeding on the weed seeds which are carried above the snow, near some prairie bluff. The warm, rich coloring of the males shows out to perfection against the dazzling whiteness of their surroundings, while their gentle, yet lively ways, their sweet notes and their brave endurance of the cold and the fierce blizzards with which they have to contend in that region, never fails to excite the admiration of those who have seen them at home.



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So far, these Grosbeaks have not been found breeding in either Ontario or Manitoba, but nests have been recorded from several places in Arctic America, both East and West, so that probably when the Hudson's Bay district is thoroughly explored we shall find that region to be one of its chosen summer homes.

I have received a few reports of the occurrence of the Evening Grosbeak in Ontario this winter, but of that, more later. I hope in next issue to be able to give an illustration of one or both of these species.

During the past three or four years I have been asked each winter by farmers of the counties of Kent and Essex, to identify for them certain birds which they described, and stated that the birds frequented their barnyards and became very tame. This year I have had several enquiries of the same nature from the same district, one of which I have answered in this issue. In all instances the birds were Mourning Doves. These doves, except in size, closely resemble the now almost extinct Passenger Pigeon, they are very beautiful, and as weed destroyers remarkably useful birds, for they feed largely upon the seeds of the weeds which we find it most difficult to destroy; among others, the seeds of the wild convolvulus is eagerly devoured by them. Up to the time I have mentioned, I had never heard or seen a dove in this province during the winter months, and had considered it altogether too delicate a bird to be able to brave the rigors of the cold season here. It would now seem as if a hardy race had been produced capable of withstanding even a winter such as this has been. If so, it is sincerely to be hoped that the birds will be afforded protection by the farmers with whom they have taken refuge, for they are certainly well worth preserving, both for their beauty and utility.

In spite of the fact that this has been one of the hardest winters on record, some few Robins, Flickers, and Meadowlarks have managed to protect themselves from the cold and eke out a living in sheltered places; they must, I think, have had a rough time of it; but most surprising of all is the fact that a Red Shouldered Hawk wintered near here. The bird was shot in February and examined by Mr. J. H. Samuel, who tells me that it was very thin but otherwise in good condition. I have once or twice before, in mild winters, known this species to remain with us, but their struggle for existence was a difficult one.

I hear that the fruit growers have again lost a great many young trees by the ravages of field mice. This, of course, might be expected, when farmers will kill off every owl that visits their premises. While I was out this winter I visited a taxidermist's shop to see what he was getting and there I saw several little screech owls which had been killed and brought in by neighboring farmers to be stuffed. Each one of those birds would have saved the country many dollars, but apparently the lust of killing overcame all other considerations, and yet we say we are a practical people.

The first Blue-birds appeared here March 2nd, and the first Robin visited my garden March 10th, though others were, I believe, seen a few days before that.

A BRITISH COLUMBIA ENQUIRER

"I have a place in the country where I go in the summer to care for and harvest a crop of strawberries, but being away so much the place has got very much overrun with small animal pests, like moles, pocket gophers, as they call them here, chipmunks, etc. The moles,

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or gophers, ate the potatoes so that the hills caved in, and ate off the roots of black cap bushes, and as I only went up about every other day to pick my strawberries, they disappeared somehow so I didn't have the trouble of picking many of them.

Now, this coming season I shall have a crop to sell, and I want to go up early and do something to exterminate these pests. Would you be so kind as to tell me through your paper how to proceed to do this?"

MRS. J. W. GRAHAM,

Grand Forks,

In all probability the small animals which destroy your garden crops, strawberries, etc., are Pocket Gophers or Pocket Mice, both of which occur in British Columbia. These creatures can be readily exterminated in the autumn or early spring by using poisoned grain as follows:

Make boiling hot one pint of white vinegar, to this add one-half ounce of strychnine, and after the strychnine has all dissolved, add to the solution three quarts of water. In this solution put ten pounds of wheat, and allow it to soak for about eighteen hours or until the liquid is entirely absorbed by the grain. While the grain is soaking stir frequently in order that the wheat may be uniformly saturated with the poison. When all is absorbed, spread the wheat out in the sun to dry.

Next, dissolve three pounds of sugar in one gallon of water and boil down to half a gallon, when cold stir in one teaspoonful of oil of anise. As soon as the poisoned wheat is dry, or nearly so, pour the syrup over it and stir until each grain of wheat is more or less covered with a thin coating of syrup. Then dry thoroughly. This will give a highly poisoned, sweet, and very attractive bait for the pests you wish to destroy, each grain of which will be a fatal dose for one gopher.

To use it, place about half a teaspoonful near the burrows and in the runs of the animals, and the result will soon be seen.

Remember that wheat so poisoned is very dangerous and must be kept out of the way of poultry and domestic animals.

I should like very much to see specimens of these animals in order to identify them properly—rough skins would answer the purpose perfectly.

J. F. W. Dutton, Ont., writes: "During the winter some birds, which are new to me, have been visiting my barnyard. They are about the size and shape of a dove; back brownish slate color,

lighter below; on the back and wings there are some black spots. Tail long and pointed. Can you tell me what they are?"

Ans.—The birds are undoubtedly Mourning Doves. For several seasons I have had reports of their having wintered in the south-western part of Ontario.

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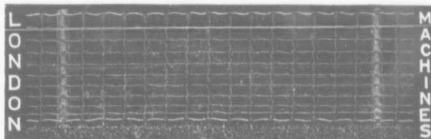


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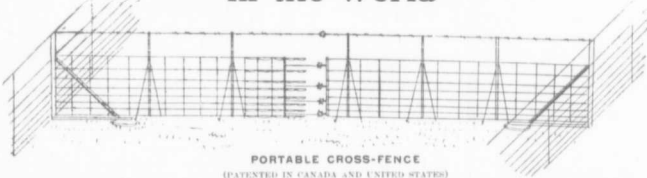
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Whole Corn or Stalks Alone as Silage

Which would be the more profitable, to put the stalks, corn and all into the silo, or only the stalks?—T. D. Norfolk Co., Ont.

No practical tests have been made in Canada as to the relative merits of these two plans. Of course, the stalks with the corn on put into a silo would be worth very much more than the stalks alone. Though he does not say so, perhaps T. D. wishes us to compare the whole corn made into silage with the feeding value of the stalks alone, made into silage, and the corn fed with it in the form of meal. Several tests of these have been made by some American Stations and the conclusions reached show that it is better to run the ear corn into the silo with the fodder. At the Vermont Experiment Station a test was made and reported upon to the effect that an acre of green fodder corn, including ears, cut up and put into a silo was equal in feeding value to 1.25 acres of silage from stalks stripped of their ears and fed with the meal made by grinding the dry ear corn, which was produced by the crop. This seems to be conclusive proof that the former plan is the better one. To husk corn so as to get the best results the plant must be well matured. This would leave the stalks so dry and hard that they would be of very little value as silage.

Raising Hogs Without Skim Milk

What is the best way of feeding hogs in the absence of milk? I started with five hogs last fall, but had no milk for them. They are now pretty badly crippled and have no appetite. If you could give me an idea how to treat them I would feel obliged.—A. S. W., Albany, P.E.I.

Milk or skim-milk is one of the best foods known for pigs, and especially for young pigs. In fact, even if without this food is very much handicapped in the raising of pigs. However, they can be grown successfully without milk, but will require the best of care and attention. In fact, even with skim-milk, pigs require more care in their bringing up than the average farmer gives them.

Shorts or wheat middlings is almost universally used for young pigs. Soaking it for a few hours, or scalding, improves it for young pigs. It combines well with almost any kind of meal, and makes a good food for pigs of all ages. If very floury, or cut-fed in the ground oats, with the hulls sifted out, when used for young pigs, makes it more digestible. For very young pigs it might be made into a slop with water, if skim-milk is not available. Whey is also good, though not suitable for very young pigs. If skim-milk is not available, some kind of succulent food should be given, such as roots, etc. Even these are beneficial with skim-milk. Sugar beets, mangel and turnips are preferred by pigs in the order named. The feeding value of roots consists largely in their action upon the general health of the animal. They tend to prevent indigestion and constipation and to promote general thrift. Roots should be fed in limited quantities to young pigs. Rape and vetches are also good foods for pigs when fed green, either pastured or cut-fed in the pens. Where there is no skim-milk, pigs should not be weaned till eight or nine weeks old.

If A. S. W. will tell us just what kind and what quantity of feed he gives his pigs, we would be able to answer him more intelligently. His hogs are evidently out of condition, which may be due as much to lack of exercise, badly ventilated or damp pens, as to the kind of feeding. Too much grain feeding, without sufficient succulent food or exercise, would bring about the condition he names. Better let pigs have a run. Change the feed and vary it by some succulent variety. Put charcoal or wood ashes where the pigs can nibble at it. The crippled condition may be due to too concentrated feeding. Give a physic of some kind. Epsom salts is as good as anything else for this purpose. We would be glad to have a description of the method of feeding followed by A. S. W., and the condition of the pen where kept.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

In this column will be answered for any paid-up subscriber, free of charge, questions of law. Make your questions brief and to the point. This column is in charge of a competent lawyer, who will, from time to time, publish herein notes on current legal matters of interest to farmers. Address your communications to "Legal Column," The Farming World, Toronto.

Right to Spring Water

Q.—A has a spring on his property. A verbal agreement was made between A and B, which was to last for five years, that A was to allow B to pipe the water from said spring to B's property, and in return for this, B was to allow A a roadway across his (B's) property. One year after the pipes were laid, B died, and C bought B's property. I. Can C compel A to grant him the use of the water, after the five years have expired? Sussanber, Elgin County.

A.—No; and if A. wants to stop C. from using the water now, he may do so, if he is willing to give up the use of the road, and has not made any contract with C.

Question of Cost

Q.—A, deceased, was worth about \$8,000. He left a certain amount to B, C and D, and the residue, after paying all expenses, etc., to E. 1. What percentage of the estate would the executors be entitled to? 2. What would the executor's solicitor be entitled to? 3. How much would it cost to put the will through the court? 4. Who should pay the executors and solicitors, also the costs of the Sarragrate Court?—J. H., Ontario.

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HUFF OHPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—Pen No. 1 consists of 300 practical hens, 1st Chicks, 1st Industrial pullet, also 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 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1501st

A.—1. Whatever the judge allowed them, on passing the accounts, for their trouble. This would depend upon the amount of trouble and expense they had been put to in winding up the estate. 2. This would depend on what he did. If he merely proved the will, his bill would not probably exceed \$20. It might not amount to that much. 3. The court fees would amount to about \$14.00. 4. All these payments would come out of the estate as the first charge, and so in the way the will is drawn in this case they would come out of E's share, and if that was not sufficient to pay them, then B., C. and D.'s shares would have to contribute equally to make up the deficiency.

School Rates

Q.—I live in a union school section and have children ready for school. The school is two miles from my lot in a straight line, but there is no road there. By going over my neighbor's lot I can get to the school, but in order to do so I must travel five miles. 1. Can I be forced to pay school taxes under these circumstances? 2. Where can I obtain the Act of Parliament for the regulation of schools, and how much would it cost?—G. McF., New Ontario.

A.—1. Yes. Perhaps, however, if you stated your case to the council they would relieve you, or rebate your school rate if you wished to send your children to some other school. 2. From the Attorney General's Department, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, at a cost of one or two dollars.

Damage to Plow Cleaning Snow Road

Q.—The pathmaster on our section of the road last week ordered out the men liable for statute labor to clear the road which had become impassable with snow. He first called out W. with his team to plow the road, but as W. had no plow available, S's plow, which was a new one, was borrowed. W's horses were hitched to S. W. drove, and the pathmaster's son held the plow. When it was returned it had a broken head. S. was allowed time on his summer's statute labor for shovelling snow, but nothing for the use of, or damage to, his plow. 1. Who is responsible for the damage done to the plow?—D. A. A. S.

A.—1. The township council should pay S., or allow him on his statute labor for the use of the plow, and for the damage done to it, if that damage was more than would result from ordinary wear and tear.

Liability for Damage by Fire

Q.—About the 15th of May, 1902, a neighbor about a mile north of my place started a fire in his field. There was a strong northwest wind blowing at the time, which blew the fire over a timbered lot I have adjoining his. It was very dry at the time, but the fire might have been stopped at a road which runs across one end of the lot. He made no attempt, however, to stop it. He never gave me any notice that he was going to start the fire, and as I did not know about it in time, I had no opportunity to try and keep it from spreading to my timber. My fences were destroyed and a large quantity of valuable timber. I am satisfied that the fire was started intentionally to do harm. 1. Can I compel him to pay for the damage done?—H. C.

A.—If you can prove your case as above, you should succeed in an action against him for the damage, and that without proving at all that the fire was put there wilfully to do harm. You had better not allege that unless you

can prove it beyond doubt. It was negligent on the neighbor's part to set the fire out, in a dry time, with a strong wind blowing, and he is liable to you for the damage.

Liability for Stock

Q. Some three years ago an agent came to me soliciting subscribers for stock in a certain pork packing company. I signed for one share for myself and one for my wife, on the understanding that they would be cancelled at any time within a week if I sent word for him to do so. He left a card with his address, and I mailed him the card two days afterwards, instructing him to cancel both shares. My wife was not living with me at the time, but was away nursing her father. The agent admits that he received the card, but says it was not in time. I paid my own share to the company's solicitor in September, 1932, and gave him full particulars of the case. I never heard anything more about my wife's share until last Friday, when she was sued for \$50, with 3 years' interest, amounting to \$340, and other costs. 1. Should I pay or defend?—D. C., Waterloo Co., Ont.

A. 1. It is rather difficult for us to answer your question without seeing the form of application for stock which you signed, but we think probably your wife might defend on the ground that you had no authority from her to subscribe for stock. If the stock has been allotted to her, and she has accepted it, she would have no defence. If it has not been allotted, then she has never become a shareholder, and is not liable. The question as to whether or not the postal card was in time would depend on what the judge found your bargain to be. If it was that if you posted a card cancelling the contract within a week you were to be relieved, you are not liable, unless the application form contains a provision forbidding the agent to make any such arrangement, and in that event you would have a remedy over against the agent, if you had to pay. If, on the other hand, the judge found that the agent was to receive the card within the week, and that he had not, in fact, received it till later, your wife would be liable unless you succeed on some of the other defences indicated.

Duty to Keep Open Snow Roads

Q. Must the township council open the roads when they become impassable on account of snow drifts? The road that we usually travel on in going to market has been shut up for over a month, and we have to go a mile out of our way to get to town, and we can't get our way to market. I can't obligate the council to open the road?—E. M. B., Wentworth Co., Ont.

A. 1. As stated in our former issue, the council may pass a by-law appointing pathmasters to perform the duty of making and keeping open township roads during the season of sleighing. You will see then that the township is not bound to keep the roads open. If the council has a by-law such as described you could call on the pathmaster to open the road, but if not, you could not compel the council to take any action.

Right to Collect Money Lent

Q. Can I collect a sum of money which I loaned three years ago last September? I have no note, but have several letters acknowledging that the person who borrowed the money received it.—P. O. T., Ontario.

A. 1. Yes, you can collect it any time within six years from the last written acknowledgment of indebtedness.

(Continued on page 280.)

TENTH CANADIAN HORSE SHOW

Toronto Armouries

Days April 27, 28, 29, 30

Prize list increased. Reduced rates on all railways for passengers and horses.

Entries close April 13th

Address the Secretary,
Henry Wade,
Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

For information as to details address the Manager.

Stewart Houston,
186 Victoria St., Toronto.

NOW DEPOSITED IN THE BANK

\$75,000.00

IN CASH GIVEN AWAY.

To arouse interest in, and to advertise the GREAT ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR, this enormous sum will be distributed. Full information will be sent you **ABSOLUTELY FREE**. Just send your name and address on a postal card and we will send you full particulars.

World's Fair Contest Co.,
108 N. 5th Street,
St. Louis, Mo.

MONTREAL Horse Show

To be held in the

ARENA

May 11, 12, 13, 14th

\$6,000 IN PRIZES

Reduced Rates on All Railroads.

ENTRIES CLOSE APRIL 23d, 1934

Address to Secretary
W. E. NORTHEY,
Room 30, Windsor Hotel,
Montreal.

YOUNG MEN, Become Independent

Our School can give you a Veterinary Course in simple English language, no matter during five months of your spare time, and place you in a position to secure a handsome income of \$1,000 annually. Diploma granted and good positions obtained for successful students. Cost within reach of all. Detailed information. Write for full particulars at once. THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

FINANCE ON THE FARM

Farmers are Paying Their Debts

As an example of how farmers are paying their debts in our Ontario managers reports that out of 757 notes for agricultural implements held at this branch for collection in October and November, only 49 remained unpaid at the close of November. The payments on mortgages continue to an extent not entirely pleasing to the lender. Perhaps nothing shows the improvement in the conditions surrounding country life in Ontario more than the paving and general public and private improvements in many towns which depend almost entirely on the trade of the farming community.—B. E. Walker, Gen. Mgr. Canadian Bank of Commerce.

How to Keep Out American Money

It is estimated that there would be a saving of from \$200,000 to \$250,000 annually to the people of Canada if no American money were in circulation in this country. As a means of driving out American money, it is suggested by one who has made a study of this question, that the American silver dollar be taken for 85 cents, half a dollar for 40 cents, quarter of a dollar for 20 cents, a dime for 6 cents, a half-dime for 3 cents, a cent piece for nothing, and all bills at 5 per cent. discount.

If this suggestion were adopted, it would certainly stop the circulation of so much American money in this country. If there were any reciprocity in the thing, the practice would not be so objectionable. But everyone who has travelled in the United States knows that, with the exception of border cities like Buffalo and Detroit, Canadian money will not be taken. Even in these cities its circulation is limited. But there is not a city in Ontario, or for that matter in Canada, where American money does not pass as readily as our own currency. Surely there is nothing fair about this. Canadian money is as good as the best and should have the whole field in our own country.

In and About Quebec

At a meeting of the Sherbrooke Dairy Exchange in February last, the conclusion was reached that the price of manufacturing butter was too low. Throughout this district, during last season, a good many creameries charged only 2c. per lb. for milk or cream delivered at the creamery, and 2½c. for gathered cream. Reasons for these low charges are not hard to find. Prices began to be cut with the advent of hand separators. Factorymen were not slow to take advantage of them to extend their territory, and in so doing created keener competition, which too often resulted in friction. The above low charges were prohibitive of profit to all creameries not doing a very large business, and the proprietors in many instances were only able to make both ends meet by the sale and letting out on hire of farm separators. When the popularity of the hand-separator movement is taken into consideration, it is not surprising that entire farming community of the district is pretty well supplied with machines, and it is evident that the factorymen cannot count on any certain income from their sale in the future.

This is the explanation of the wall of the factorymen at Sherbrooke for higher manufacturing prices. They de-

THE BANK OF TORONTO TORONTO, ONT.

Paid-up Capital	- - -	\$3,000,000
Reserve Fund	- - -	3,200,000
Total Assets	- - -	25,000,000

In our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

INTEREST IS PAID on all Balances every six months.
SMALL SUMS (\$1.00 and upwards) may be deposited.
AT ANY TIME you may withdraw your money.
FARMERS' ACCOUNTS receive constant attention.
Security Absolute. Incorporated 1855.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation AS EXECUTOR

The Capital and Reserves of the Corporation, aggregating \$1,200,000.00, are security for the faithful performance of all trusts committed to it. A Will in appointing the Corporation as his Executor, may feel assured that his property will be absolutely safe and that his wishes will be faithfully and intelligently carried out.

Enquiries will receive prompt and careful attention. All communications strictly confidential.

BISSELL'S Disk Harrows



have the knack of doing the work right. They make a perfect seed bed on sod or stubble, whether fall or spring sowed. Tremendous capacity, and very light draught. Write for price and full particulars.

T. E. BISSELL, (Dept. W.-2) ELORA, Ont.



The Wheel You Want. For Farm and General Work. ALL IRON.

Any size. Any width of tire. Made to fit any axle. Strong and durable. Costs nothing for repairs.

Dominion Wroughts from Wheel Co. Limited, Grillia, Ontario

Quick Horse Sale



During the past year, 1903, Seven Thousand Three Hundred and Ninety Horses were sold by auction and private sale at

"The Repository"

WALTER HARLAND SMITH
Proprietor

Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., TORONTO
EXPERIENCED HORSE BUYERS always attend the leading market where they can see the largest variety at present market value.

EXPERIENCED CONSIGNORS always ship to the leading market where every intending purchaser is sure to see their stock, and there are a hundred chances to sell to one at any other point in Canada.

"THE REPOSITORY" is the Leading Horse Market of Canada.

Correspondence solicited. Advances made on consignments. Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Horses, Carriages, Harness and every stable requisite for private sale.



Our QUEEN CITY HANDY WAGON with iron wheels, strong and of light draft, low and convenient to load and unload, a perfect wagon for the farm, carries Five Thousand pounds. Write for catalogue of both wheels and wagons.

Secure an Income

Invest your savings in a policy in the Confederation Life Ass'n.

You can secure an Income for yourself which will continue after your death to your wife.

Full particulars sent on application.

Confederation Life ASS'N

W. C. Macdonald
Secretary

W. H. Beatty, Esq.
President

J. K. Macdonald
Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

serve no sympathy, the situation is of their own making, they lost sight of the dairy interests of the Province in their anxiety to serve their own ends.

With the patrons the case is somewhat different. They have swallowed the low price bait of the creamery proprietors, and now the hook must be extracted, the operation is bound to be painful—they deserve sympathy. Yes, the "hook" must be extracted, for it is out of the question that the present low charges for making butter can be maintained without some failures. In the meantime the committee appointed to try and remedy matters has its work cut out. Some of the creameries, at their annual meeting, have decided to continue at the low rate, others have signified their intention of raising the price, so that the situation is, to say the least, becoming interesting.

The prices advocated at the Sherbrooke meeting are 3 cts. per lb. for gathered cream, 1½ cts. for milk, and 2 cts. for cream delivered at the creamery.

The following prices were realized on the Sherbrooke produce market last week:

Apples, per peck, 35 to 45c; beans, per pk., 70c; bacon, 15c; beets, per pk., 15c; butter, dairy prints, 21 to 25c; dairy, tubs, per lb., 10 to 22c; beef, hind honey, per lb. boxes, 15c; beef, hind quarters, 6 to 8c; beef, fore quarters, 4 to 7c; beef, cut, 5 to 15c; beef hides, per lb., 6c; cucumbers, per doz., 15c; cream, per qt., 20 to 25c; creamery prints, 20c; cauliflowers, ea. 5 to 10c; cheese, dairy, per lb., 12c; cheese, per lb., factory, 14 to 18c; chickens, per lb., 15c; cabbage, ea. 5 to 10c; carrots, per pk., 15c; celery per doz. bunches, 25 to 35c; calf pelts, per lb., 8c; corn, per doz., 5c; ducks, per lb., 15 to 18c; eggs, fresh, 25 to 35c; fowls, per lb., 10 to 12½c; geese, 12c; ham, per lb., 15c; horseradish, 15 to 20c; lamb, per lb., 8 to 12c; lamb pelts, 60 to 70c; lettuce, per doz., 30c; mutton, per qtr., 7 to 10c; onions, per bch., 5c; parsley, per bch., 2c; parsnips, per pk., 20c; pork in carcase, 6½ to 7c; pork, fresh, 8 to 10c; pork, salt, 12c; potatoes, per bush., 35 to 40c; peas, green, per qt., 10c; sheep pelts, 25 to 30c; spring lamb pelts, 25 to 50c; squash, ea., 5 to 15c.

H.W.P.

ABOUT RURAL LAW

(Continued from page 278.)

Right to Money Spent on Improvements

Q. A died leaving a will directing that his farm should belong to his widow for life and after her death be divided among his four children. His widow is now dead and the children wish to divide the farm or the proceeds of it, if it is sold; but one of them, B, has spent a considerable amount of money in permanent improvements on the place, and wishes to be allowed for them. 1. How should any of the children proceed to have the farm divided if the others object? 2. Is B entitled to be allowed for the improvements?—A.C.G., Ontario.

A. 1. They should apply to the Court for partition or sale of the lands. If the Court on that application decides that a sale is more advantageous than a partition, it will order a sale. 2. B should ask on that application to be allowed for his improvements. He will be allowed the amount by which the farm has been increased in value by his improvements. If the matter is arranged amicably without applying to the Court, he should ask to have that much allowed to him for his improvements, and if the others refuse, he should himself apply to the Court for partition.



Raise Every Chick Your Hens Hatch

Judgment kills more chickens than any other disease. When chicks begin to droop—look peaked and thin—won't eat—it's due to over-feeding or wrong feeding. Season the food with Myers' Royal Poultry Spice if you want to raise plump, strong, vigorous poultry.

It tones the stomach—regulates the bowels—keeps chickens, ducks and turkeys fat and healthy—makes hens lay all winter, and young pullets early layers—and insures fertile eggs.

Myers' Royal Poultry Spice is a relish—a tonic—that is indispensable to the farmer who wants to make money out of his "chicken yard."

Write for illustrated booklet. You'll find it interesting from cover to cover.

MYERS ROYAL SPICE CO.
Niagara Falls, Ont. & N.Y.
SOLD EVERYWHERE



WISE FEEDERS USE

Clydesdale Stock Food

For Horses, Cattle,
Sheep and Hogs

.....AND.....

Hercules Poultry Food

For their Poultry

SOLD UNDER POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION

If your dealer has not got them, write direct to us.

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO., 15 Elizabeth Street, Toronto.

Dispersion Sale

The grandly bred Herd of Ayrshires of

D. A. McFARLANE, Kelso, Quebec

consisting of

49 head of pure-bred Cows and Heifers, and 4 young Bulls

will be offered for sale on

APRIL 13th

This herd consists of the best blood in Canada. Prize-winners and their progeny. Write for information. Kelso P. O. Will meet all trains. Carr's Crossing, G. T. R., Athelstan Sta., N. Y. C.

A. PHILPS, Auctioneer, HUNTINGDON, Quebec.

PURE-BRED STOCK

NOTES AND NEWS FROM THE BREEDERS

These columns are set apart exclusively for the use of breeders of pure-bred stock and poultry. Any information as to importations made, the sale and purchase of stock and the condition of herds and flocks that is not in the nature of an advertisement will be welcomed. Our desire is to make this the medium for conveying information as to the transfer of pure-bred animals and the condition of live stock throughout the country. The co-operation of all breeders is earnestly solicited in making this department as useful and as interesting as possible. The editor reserves the right to eliminate any matter that he may consider better suited to our advertising columns.

The Farming World Man on the Wing

Quebec is the home of the Ayrshire. To travel among the beautiful homes and prosperous farms in this picturesque old province is almost to forget the massive, solid Shorthorns of farther west, seeing, as one does on every hand, only the clean-cut, trim dairy cattle with their silky coats and deer-like heads, limbs and feet. They know their business, these old Quebec farmers, too, and in the care of their cattle, the breeding and mating, the care which they exercise is worthy of more than a passing remark. Careful attention to cleanliness and ventilation is very noticeable. Cement floors, with painted walls, is the usual thing in the stables of the dairymen of the Chateauguay and Huntingdon districts. Most of the stables are fitted with water troughs in front of the cows, and in the stalls, carefully attended and cared for, are the descendants of the famous prize winners of America, who gravitate here as surely as water flows down hill. There are a few cheese factories, and this part is only hindered from occupying a foremost position in the cheese producing districts of Canada by

HILLBURN FARM.

Hampshire Down Sheep, the coming breed, direct importations. Fosted and bred from imported sire and dams of deep milking strains. J. A. S. A. and J. H. K. Hillburn Station, Compton Co., P. Q.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

W. H. TRAM, Proprietor

Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle and Yorkshire Swine

Imported now will farrow 10th April. Young bulls ready to ship.
Color Green F.O. Out. Lacert Hill Sta., C.P.R. one mile. Mr. Khan Sta., G.T.R., 2 1/2 miles.

GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONT.

Canada's leading Horse Importers

Clydesdales and Hackneys Stallions and Mares.

Farm one mile from station on C.P.R.

Write for Catalogue.

PRIZE WINNING SHIRE HORSES

WE INVITE all wishing to purchase Shire Stallions or Fillies of high quality to visit the stables of the undersigned and inspect the largest and best stock of Imported and Canadian bred in Canada.

Morris & Wellington

Railway Station, Welland, G.T.R.

Fonthill, Ont.

the better market for their milk in the great city of Montreal. Car's Crossing is 40 miles from Montreal and there are about 100 cans of milk shipped from there daily to that city. The Chateauguay valley is very flat and level, with a deep, heavy clay soil, similar in character to the township of Elma in Ontario, or the Chilliwack valley in British Columbia, the kind of country that adapts itself readily to dairy products.

Among the herds of these parts may be mentioned that of R. Ness & Sons. Among others are a number of head of imported Ayrshires, including those of J. W. Logan, Allen's Corners; Watt Bros., W. Hay. Mr. Cottingham, of Ormiston, is the possessor of a very fine herd, with a bull at its head that is a hard one to beat. W. Stephens is a breeder well known, as the owner of the bull Comrade or Gerlach, whose progeny are famous for size of body, udder and teat, as well as a good many others. Some of this cow's performances for a year reaching as high as 8,000 lbs. D. A. McFarlane, whose sale is advertised in this issue, has long been a breeder of the best animals, whose size, quality and suitability for the dairy farm would commend them to the consideration of many who are now keeping inferior stock. Mr. J. Bryson, is also a noted breeder, who is usually among the first to sell out his crop of young stock. A few days ago he sent a cow to the Maritime Provinces, and received a letter expressing more than satisfaction at the kind of cattle his Ayrshires really are. There are a few breeders of good stock supplying a local demand that is constant. The Ayrshires are on a basis that is made solid by their own merit.

A large number of fine Clyde-bred draft horses are to be seen, and the once famous French-Canadian is now very little in evidence. His place is being filled, and used too well, by the American trotter. Quite a number of Percheron and Belgian horses have been used in Quebec. They have been crossed on the old French-Canadian and have not produced a universally satisfactory animal. The amount of mud that is to be met in Quebec, makes clean, hard bone, and quality of limbs more of a necessity here than in Ontario. The heavy horses that pull the lorries are moved along much faster than in most cities in Canada, being driven at a trot when not heavily loaded, and always at a smart walk.

Horse Owners Should Use

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY & POSITIVE CURE.

Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Cellent French Veterinarian, The French Government.



SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

Indispensable to produce any kind of Strains. The safest best Blisters ever used. Takes the place of all treatments for cuts or severe sores. Removes all Blisters or Blisters from Horses or Cattle.

AS A BURNING REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Swellings, etc. It is the best.

WE GUARANTEE that one bottle of our Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any other or specific cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use, and full descriptive circulars, medicine case, etc.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Guelph, Ont.

21 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO



Windmills!

THE
CANADIAN
AIRCRAFT

Will do more

HARD WORK

in a year than any

other machine

ON THE FARM

It is the Simplest on

the market.

Do not be fooled with new-fangled

mills. Write us,

Ontario Wind Engine

& Pump Co.,

LIMITED

TORONTO, ONT.

Free to Horse and Cattle Owners

Our two large booklets telling how to cure Lung Jaw in cattle, Spavin and all kinds of blemishes upon horses, also Fistula, Poll Evil, Swings, and Knee - Sprung. Inexpensive and easily carried by anybody, and that will cure all.

Spavin
Ring-bone
Knee-Sprung
Fistula
Poll Evil
Lump Jaw

We know of over 140,000 farm ers and stock men who rely upon these same methods and for whom we have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars. Books mailed free if you write stating what kind of a case you have to treat.

PLEASANT BROS.,
Oshawa,
25 Front St. West
Toronto, Ont.

The Farming World stands firm for the improvement of every class of Live Stock in Canada, and for the financial betterment of every breeder. As such, it appeals to all thoughtful, progressive stockmen throughout the Dominion, and its advertising columns become a valuable directory of the best herds in Canada.

Bawden & McDonnell

EXETER, ONT.

Importers of

Clydesdale, Shire and Hackney Horses

Bright Star 4 yrs., Vol. XXVI, sire Good Gift 1024, dam Lightstone Lass, by Lightstone Lad, gal. Great Sterling by Young Duke of Hamilton 112.

Huller (Hackney), Imp. by the famous Houlter 804 dam Fanny by Norfolk Sweet 145.

A number of other equally gilt-edged breeding and individual size and quality to be seen at their stables, or designed inquiry.

EXETER P. O., Ont., and Sta. G. T. H.

Dentonia Park Farm,

COLEMAN, P. O. - ONT.

For Sale During the next six weeks, pure animals of both sexes

JERSEYS, GUERNSEYS and AYRSHIRES

One refers now at Toronto and Ottawa this year give only a fair idea of the quality of the stock. Our prices are consistent with such quality. Correspondence solicited. Photographs and full particulars will be sent on request.

MAITLAND BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Bulls for service. Also cows and heifers imported and home bred. Prize winners of scotch breeding. Moderate prices. Call on or write to **D. MILNE & SON,** Kellip P.O. and Sta. G. T. H.

PURE BRED STOCK

I have for sale 2 Ayrshire Bull Calves from 6 to 10 months old, a number of Pure Bred Ayrshire Heifer Calves from 2 to 10 months old, Heifers coming one year old, 1 Shorthorn Bull two years old, choice Yorkshire Boar one year old, Yorkshire Sows and Boars from four weeks to six months old. These animals are all in good breeding condition. Buyers will be interested in this herd.

JOHN H. DOUGLAS,

Warkworth, Ont.

RIDGEWOOD PARK STOCK FARM

Pure Scotch Shorthorns
Clydesdale, Shire,
and Hackney Horses

A number of fine young half-bred Hackney fillies for sale. Visitors welcome.

E. C. ATTHILL, Mgr., Goderich, Ont.

VALLEY HOME STOCK FARM

Breeder of Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Herd contains the fashionable strains such as Minnie, Ury, Clippers, of straight Scotch breeding, and the best kind. Both sexes for sale. Correspondence invited.

NEIL DOW,
Tara Sta., G. T. H. P. O. and Tel.

..Woodroffe Dairy Stock Farm..

Six grade young bull still on hand will be sold cheap, if taken before winter.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE OF STOCK.
September Yorkshire ready for shipment.

J. B. CLARK, Proprietor, OTTAWA, ONT.

Big Ayrshire Sale

A grand opportunity for obtaining splendid Ayrshires of modern type and breeding, at the dispersion sale of D. A. McFarlane, Kelso, Que. For the past 15 years Mr. McFarlane has been indefatigable in his efforts to gather together only the best, and years ago was the breeder of Kelso Boy, winner of sweepstakes at London, Toronto and Ottawa. The cows, noticeable for their size and dairy conformation, with large udders and teats, are from such well-known bulls as Comrade of Gerloff, Kelso Lad, by the Famous Uncle Sam, Glenora Dairy Prince, and his present herd bull, the sire of the young stock, is one of the recent importations of R. Hunter, Reliance of Lessnessock.

The following is a partial list of animals to be offered for sale: White Maude; Lily of Kelso, 4-yr.; White Maude; 7-yr., by Kelso Boy; White Floss, 4-yr., by Kelso Lad, dam White Maude; Maggie of Kelso, 6-yr., dam Maggie of Brookhill, sire Kelso Boy; Martha, 5-yr., dam Jessie of Kelso, sire Duke of Glencairn; Stately of Crookhouse, 6-yr., one of herd that won gold medal for Mr. Wylie, of Houick; Ruth of Kelso, 4-yr., sire Kelso Lad, dam Maggie of Brookhill; Lady Mary, 7-yr.; Mabel, 4-yr., dam Maude, sire Glenora Dairy Prince; Miss Moffat of Kelso, dam Maude of Kelso, sire Glenora Dairy Prince; Stately of Kelso, 2-yr., from Stately Crookhouse, sire Glenora Dairy Prince; Forest Beauty of Kelso, 1-yr., dam Ruth.

Clydesdales for Canada

Messrs. Dalgetty Bros., Dundee, have recently bought from Mr. A. B. Matthews, Newton Stewart, a couple of big handsome Clydesdale stallions, which are to be sent to Canada. The horses are the four-year-old Lamachan, 11301, which was in the Glasgow short leet last month, and the stylish three-year-old Torres Vedras, 11065. The older horse is of the American-bred Prince Sturdy out of a mare by Top-Knot. The younger, which was first last year at Newton-Stewart, is by Top-Knot and out of a Prince of Carruchan mare—North British Agriculturist.

The Dominion Exhibition

Entries of Eastern exhibits (we presume this applies to manufacturers only), at the Dominion Exhibition to be held at Winnipeg next summer, close at the office of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, on May 15th. A plan is under consideration to have all Eastern exhibits consolidated at North Bay and transported to Winnipeg in a solid train, decorated with appropriate banners.

British Columbia Stallion Show

The first fat stock judging and spring stallion show ever held in British Columbia took place at Westminster during the week of March 7th. The attendance was not so large as was expected, but the enthusiasm displayed more than made up for the lack of numbers. It was largely a live stock judging school, and, of course, was of great educational value.

There was a good show of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and competition in most of the classes. There was a carcass competition, after which the carcasses were sold by auction. In all

\$5,000 Reward.



Anybody can secure that amount who will prove that any letter or endorsement which we publish in any way, relative to the merits of

Tuttle's Elixir

is merited, or counteracted, it sends nothing but the truth to support it. It is undoubtedly the best veterinary remedy known to man.

Prepared by Adams.

Tuttle's American Condition Powders

is a sure, fast, and most useful of all the existing preparations. TUTTLE'S FAMILY ELIXIR cures Rheumatism, neuralgic, neuralgia, etc. See full particulars. One 100-page book "Tuttle's Elixirs" FREE.

Dr. J. A. Tuttle, 48 Beverly St., Boston, Mass. 02116. All ailments they offer daily, and every relief, if supplied.

LYMAN, KNOX & SONS, Agents, Montreal and Toronto, Canada.

Brampton Jersey Herd

Leading herd of prize-winning Jerseys throughout Canada. Headed by three Champion bulls. Only prize-winning strains of best milking and butter records kept. Choice males and females always for sale. Prices right. H. B. HULL & SON, Brampton P.O. and Sta. C. P. H. & G. T. H.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and car lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Milking Strains, Prize Winning Leicesters, Young Stock for sale—imported and home bred.

A. W. SMITH, Maple Lodge, P.O., Ont.

T. H. HASSARD, V.S.

DEALER IN
CLYDESDALE,
COACH AND
STANDARD
BRED
STALLIONS

My last importations were taken directly from the best to the Toronto Spring Stallion Show, where they won highest honors.

MILLBROOK, - ONT.

Woodstock Wind Mills

Write for particulars of our

Marvel
Wind
Motor

Our Marvel Pumping Wind Motor has twice the power of any other wind motor of the same size built, and will run in a lighter wind.

Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

WOODSTOCK WIND MOTOR COMPANY
Limited

WOODSTOCK, ONT.



respects the show was largely a replica of the Ontario Winter Fair, with the exception that light as well as heavy horses were shown. A good beginning was made and the B. C. Winter Fair is likely to be a fixture.

Conditions for the Governor-General's Prize at the Toronto Horse Show

Best four-year-old Canadian-bred gelding or mare, suitable for riding or cavalry purposes, not less than 15 hands, and not over 15 hands 3 inches, to be sired by a thoroughbred stallion, such sire to be approved by the judges. Name of sire, and pedigree and description of dam, as far as obtainable, shall be given with entry.

All competitors shall be examined by the committee's veterinary before entering the ring, and certificate of soundness handed the judges. The competitors shall be undocked and shown in hand.

The prize winners shall be sold by auction in the ring, immediately after the awards have been given, and all money received in excess of \$225 for each horse, shall belong to the Canadian Horse Show.

Entry fee, \$2.
First prize—A Silver Cup, also \$50, presented by His Excellency, Lord Minto.

Second prize—\$25.

Third prize—\$15, by the Association.

Suffolk Sheep for Prince Edward Island

In reporting the shipment of a small, but choice, consignment of Suffolk sheep to the order of Messrs. Lane Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I., Mr. Ernest Prentice, Ipswich, Eng., Secretary of the Suffolk Sheep Society, writes: "As soon as Canadian sheepmen realize the fact that the *utilization value* will in future be increasingly more important than wool value, Suffolks will become the breed in the Dominion. They are the best 'rustlers' and are unequalled for hardiness and fecundity. In recent years they have held the leading position in the Smithfield Club Carcase Competitions."

It is said that Messrs. Bowman, of Ontario, are the only other breeders of Suffolk sheep in the Dominion.

Live Stock for Argentine

Mr. J. Panelo, of the Argentine, has purchased from Mr. Robt. Beith, M.P., Bowmanville, the three-year-old Hackney stallion, Toscar, winner of the first prize at the recent Ottawa horse show. Toscar was sired by Lord Rosebery, dam Lady Brookfield, by Cadet. Mr. Panelo has bought this horse for shipment to his 10,000 acre farm in the Argentine Republic. He is also taking with him a herd of Shorthorns.

Mr. Panelo, who has been attending the Ontario Agricultural College during the past four years, will return to the Argentine in June. He will be accompanied by three graduates of the College, whom he has engaged to take up work on his farm, one as a practical farmer, one as horticulturist, and the third as stockman.

English Shorthorn Sale

English Shorthorn breeders have reason to feel thankful at the result of the recent sale at Birmingham. Good prices were bid for the best bull calves, several being secured for the Argentine. The highest price realized was 6000s. (\$3,000) for Viscount Baring's bull calf Royal Victor, sold to go to South America. Other prices ranged from 100 to 4000s.

SHIRE AND CLYDESDALE HORSES,

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep for sale at all times.

Write to or call on

J. M. GARDHOUSE,

Weston Station and P.O.

Telephone at house and farm.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM

PURE SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Cows bred from such noted bulls as Aberdonian, Royal Tim, Oriskany, Ben Macdure, Marrenço, Heydon, Duke (Imp.), Golden Able (Imp. in dam). Present stock bull, Big Gammy (Imp. in dam), sired by Marrenço, a Mar Mouse bull by a son of Royal Sallor. Fine young stock of both sexes for sale.
J. MARSHALL, Tara Sta. G.T.R., Jackson, P.O.

H. CARGILL & SON,

Importers and Breeders of SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Present offering SEVEN GRANDLY BRED BULLS. Also a large number of grandly bred young heifers, imported, imported in dam and loose bred. Call on or write to

H. CARGILL & SON,

Cargill P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

H. CLANCY, Mgr.

Ontario Live Stock Co.

Offer for sale

2 Imp. Yorkshire Sows, 1½ yrs., Earl of Rosebery breeding

6 Imp. Yorkshire Sows

4 Imp. Yorkshire Boars nearly fit for service



4 large Improved Berkshire Sows, from imported stock

Choice young stock of both breeds and sexes for sale. Prices low. Pedigrees, numbers, weight and ages on application. Unionville P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

H. Powers, Mgr.

Carnefac Inspires a Poet

Mr. Noel of this House claims, that of all the thousands of testimonials received by us this is the very best.

CARNEFAC

BY MRS. D. H. COVER (Consecon, Ont.)

Do you want your cows to pay,
Giving lots of milk each day?
Cream so good, I know you'll say
It's getting better every day,
Butter sweet, yellow, sound,
Better never has been found,
Feed them Carnefac each day
And don't forget it, it will pay.

Do you want your pigs to pay,
Gaining fast two pounds each day?
Hearty, frisky, I'll be bound
They'll beat your neighbors all around.
Pork so sweet and lard so white?
Of course you do, that is right
Then give them Carnefac each day
And don't forget it, it will pay.

Do you want your hens to pay,
Laying fresh eggs every day,
Free from cholera, vermin, roop
Fine fat chickens in your coop
Cackling, crowing, running round
Better never has been found?
Then give them Carnefac each day,
And don't forget it, they will pay.

Write for the cheap way to try CARNEFAC.

Carnefac Stock Food Co., Winnipeg 65 Front St. E., Toronto

The Guelph Sale

The sale of Shorthorn bulls held at Guelph on March 16, under the auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, was a success. Some sixty head were contributed. The highest price was

\$306, paid by J. Panelo, of the Argentine Republic, for Grand Master, a roan, calved Feb. 8, 1903, and contributed by Thos. Redmond, Millbrook, Ont. The receipts totalled \$3,370. Several bulls were sold for the western ranches.



HAS NO EQUAL
For
Spavins, Ringbone Splints, Curbs,
and all forms of
Lameness, Injuries or Injury
involvement.

Dr. J. Kendall Co., I have used Kendall's Spongy Cure for six years and have cured many cases. Please send me your book at once. I have a copy of your book. An excellent for horse and last issue. Price \$1.00. Write for a copy. A Treatise on the Horse, the last issue. Write for a copy. Dr. J. Kendall Co., Enosburg Falls, N.Y.

HACKNEY-WELSH PONY STALLION
DUKE OF YORK

By Royal Standard E.H.S.B. C.H.S.B.
2 years old, 15 1/2 hands, Dark Brown.
Winner of 4 Firsts at Toronto Spring Show
and Toronto Industrial Exhibition
For Cards and other information, apply to
BROADVIEW PONY FARM
Danforth Road TORONTO



Live Stock Labels

Send for price and order
sent by mail. Write to
R. W. JAMES
Barnsville Ont.

DAVID McCRAE, Janeville, Guelph, Canada.
Importer and Breeder of Galloway Cattle, Clydesdale
Horses and Cotswold Sheep. Choice animals for sale.

A GOOD
LINIMENT

For 60 cents a gallon can be
made as follows:—
Aloeboline, 4 ounces
Vinegar, 1 quart
Wheat, 3 quarts
Saltpetre (powder), 1 ounce

This combination will prove
satisfactory and successful for
curing **Rheumatism, Colic, Galls,** to loosen the
shoulders in work horses,
will reduce Swollen Ankles,
Stiff Tendons, and all kind of troubles. Here
a Liniment would be generally used. By the

ABSORBINE

at the store, or send to the manufacturer,
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Lymen Sons & Co., Montreal, Agents
who will send it prepaid upon receipt of 25c for
a bottle. Use both ABSORBINE and
three gallons of liniment or wash as soon form
table. Write for a bottle and the free booklet
giving formulae of Veterinary Remedies.

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM
Shorthorns and Leicester

HERD ESTABLISHED 1855
Scottish Breeding and Bates families to select
from, grand milk qualities being a special
feature.
IMPS HORNBURGER of DALMEIN—4320—
heads the herd.
Young stock of both sexes to offer; also
Leicester sheep. **JAMES DOUGLAS,**
Caledonia, Ont.

IMPORTED

Clydesdales and Shorthorns

MESSRS. SMITH & RICHARDSON
Columbus, Ont.

—Importers of—
Clydesdale Horses and Shorthorn Cattle

Stations: Oshawa and Brooklin,
G.T.R., Myrtle, C.P.R.

40 miles east of Toronto.
Long-distance telephone at Residence,
near Columbus. Telegraph,
Brooklin

Ayrshire Sale

Reid & Co.'s sale of pure-bred Ayrshire
cattle held on March 10th, was
well attended. Everything was sold
readily enough, though prices were much
below what they should have been, con-
sidering the quality of the animals
offered, and that Ottawa is in the centre
of a good dairy section.

Agricultural Education in the West.

During the series of breeders' meet-
ings held at Winnipeg, a report of
which appeared in March 15th issue, one
of the evening sessions was given up
to agricultural education, in which a
number of prominent agriculturists
took part.

Prof. Grisdale defined agricultural
education as the development of those
faculties of the mind which are used
by the farmer in everyday life. The
object of agricultural education should
be to train the mind of the farmer
along those lines which represent a
practical benefit to him. He distinguished
between training the mind and impart-
ing specific knowledge. A short course
of instruction, such as those in stock
judging now progressing, might in the
latter, but a longer course of two or
three years was needed for the former,
and naturally the results were
valuable proportionately to the time de-
voted to them. Theory and practice
must go hand in hand. Observation
must be trained and developed in the
student, who must learn to recognize
cause and result, and distinguish be-
tween the. This applied equally to
grain, stock and dairy farming. Busi-
ness instincts and methods must be in-
culcated and trained. He believed that
one outcome of agricultural education
would be a more proportionate distri-
bution of parliamentary representation
among the classes represented. He be-
lieved that in future it would not be
necessary to look so largely to profes-
sional men for candidates for parlia-
mentary honors.

Mr. S. A. Broford said that he would
speak, not as superintendent of the
Experimental farm, but as a pioneer
who had farmed in this country since
1877. He said we must first of all,
have a practical training in our college.
It must develop good farmers, or its
patrons would come, not from the
farmers' sons of this country, but from
the Old Country immigrants. It would
undoubtedly be a fine thing to have a
school where such young men might
learn farming on their arrival here,
but it would be much better to fill our
college from the ranks of our own
native born young men. This would be
the best of success for such an institu-
tion. Farmers' Institutes here had late-
ly been far from successful, and the reason
was plainly the lack of local men
competent to take charge of meetings.
The college would meet this want. It
would help all branches of farming.

Dr. Hopkins emphatically declared
that the college of agriculture must be
kept free from university domination,
otherwise it was birthmarked for fail-
ure. There must be a minimum of
arts and literature, and a maximum
of practical instruction in practical ag-
riculture and animal husbandry. Short
courses, say two years, produced farm-
ers. Long courses, four years, turned
out professors, editors, and scienti-
fic investigators, but very few farm-
ers.

Mr. A. P. Ketchen dealt with the
live stock industry and its importance
in farming. The great increase in the
value of animal products was, he
claimed, largely due to the educational
work of the Live Stock Associations
of Ontario. The Guelph Winter Fair
was also eulogized as an important
educational factor.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Two Holstein Yearling Bulls, ready
for work, apply to **WILLIAM SUHRING,**
Selkirkville, Ont.

Brookside Ayrshires

Cows from this herd won 1st, 2nd and 3rd in
Dairy Test at Ontario Winter Fair, Dec. 1892,
and 1st and Sweetest at over all breeds, Dec.,
1903. Royal Star of St. Anna, —799—, at head
of the herd. Will have a few calves to spare
after January 1st.

H. & J. McKEE,

"Brookside," Norwich, Oxford Co., Ont.

KILMARNOCK STOCK FARM

Clydesdale Horses, and a fine lot of pure-bred and Scotch
Shorthorns for sale, a number of fine steers of
Fries, Standard, Levey, Red Base, and other choice breeding,
from such herd as in the Marston, Burns, Tins, Abernethy,
and other sires of choice Scotch breeds. Young animals of
both sexes for sale. Write or call on Mr. HAY, Tins, C.P.R.,
Station G. T. R.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

Six choice richly bred bulls to 12 months
old, for sale. Also choice females, all ages.
MATT. RICHARDSON & SON,
Caledonia P.O. and Sta. Ont.

GLENVIEW STOCK FARM
CLYDESDALES
and HACKNES
All imported Stock

A consignment of first-class Clydesdales and
Hackneys, just arrived from Scotland. Such
horses as Banner of Gold, 2 yr. (1125) sire Prince
of Burnside (957) dam, Jeanne (1430) by Prince
Robert, sire of Hillwatts.
Montrave Lawrence (1041) sire Prince of
Aldon (617) and for 45,000, dam Laura Lee
(1087) by Darnley (22).

Others from equally celebrated dams. In-
tending purchasers call on or write to

W. COLQUHOUN
Mitchell P.O. and Sta. G.T.R.

FOR SALE

7 Ayrshire Bulls from 1 to 16 months
old. Good individuals from high class
stock. Prices right.
C. S. AYLWIN,
Freeman P.O., Ont.

GLENAVON STOCK FARM

W. B. ROBERTS, PROP.
Pure-bred Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young
stock of both sexes for sale. Write or call.
Sparta P.O. Station, St. Thomas,
C.P.R., G.T.R., M.C.R.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE

Of good breeding and feeding quality, and the
right bacon type. From superior imported
stock.
IRA JOHNSON
Ingersville Sta., Baltimore P.O.

Woodstock Yorkshires and Shorthorns

Young bulls fit for service, imported and
Canadian bred. Also cows and heifers.
Yorkshire Hens fit for service and young
sows in pig to import stock. Young
pigs all ages, in pairs not taken.

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.,
Importer and Breeder, Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

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Hall

My Breeding Flock consists of
Imported Stock Only : : : :

We have this year imported more
Ewes from leading English breeders.

Now for sale: 8 Ram Lambs by Mansel
prize winners out of Imported Ewes.

—Apply—
E. LANGDON WILKS

Blair, — — — — — Ontario

Market Review and Forecast

The Trend of Markets—Supply and Demand—The Outlook

March 30th, 1904.

The business situation shows marked improvement during the past fortnight. Industrial conditions in the Dominion are sound and a pronounced revival of a good deal of activity during the year. Business, though behind that of a year ago, due largely to the hard winter, is good. Collections are better than they were and failures are fewer.

WHEAT

Wheat has now got several cents below the dollar market, and at the moment there is little prospect of getting up to that point for a time. A hopeful sign is the higher cable quotations of last week. Unless the export market advances there can be no permanency in an advance on this side. Reports from the spring wheat show the growing crop to be in generally good condition. Here it is too soon to judge of the condition of the winter wheat crop. Everything will depend upon how the spring opens up. No matter how good this may be there is bound to be more or less of the crop destroyed by too much water on the ground when the snow melts, but this will be confined to low places. The bad condition of the roads will likely prevent the marketing of wheat by farmers for awhile. The market here rules steady at 95c. for red and white, 87c. for goose and 89c. for spring at outside points grain dealers' quotations On Toronto farmers' markets red and white sell at 97½ to 98c. per bushel.

COARSE GRAINS

There is an easier feeling in oats and quotations are lower. At Montreal trade is dull at quotations. Peas and barley rule steady. Corn is easier in the United States. Locally the market is firm at 29c. to 40c. for Canadian west.

BRAN AND SHORTS

Both of these are firm and in good demand at quotations. Manitoba mill feed is steady here at \$21 per ton for cars of shorts, and \$20 for bran, bags included.

SEEDS

The seed market rules fairly steady under a fair demand. At Montreal quotations are f.o.b. at Ontario points are: Timothy, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.; red clover, \$8.50 to \$10.00; alaska, \$8.50 to \$10.00; and flax seed \$1.15 to \$1.25 per cwt. Here local seed dealers quote \$5.25 to \$6.35 for red clover, \$3.00 to \$5.25 for alsike, and \$1.15 to \$1.00 for timothy, all per bushel.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg supplies have largely increased and much lower prices than those quoted are looked for before long. There will, however, be a good demand till after the Easter season. At Montreal quotations are about 22c. for case lots of new stock. Here quotations are about 22c. for case lots, and it looks as if things might go even higher this week.

Poultry is quiet, though there is a good demand in the centres for choice stock. Here the market rules steady at quotations.

HAY AND STRAW

Deliveries of hay have been larger of late. At Montreal this has had the effect of easing values. Here the demand is good, and the receipts have increased largely, quotations rule steady at \$9.50 for car lots on track.

There is little straw coming forward here and the market is quiet.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

A firmer export market is reported in cheese, and it looks as if higher

prices would prevail. Colored is at a premium and sells at about one-quarter of a cent above white, which is quoted at Montreal at 10c. to 10½c. Holders of best colored will not take less than 10½c. and some are holding for even higher values. There is not much finest colored in stock on this side.

Butter supplies according to Montreal reports are getting light, and it is not expected that there will be much increase in the make for a few weeks. New milk butter is quoted there at about 20c. and other quality of creamery at 20c. to 21c. The demand has increased from outside sources and stocks are well cleaned up. It is hard to get choice dairy. Here the market is steady at 20 to 22c. for creamery prints and 19c. to 20c. for solids. Choice dairy is quoted at 15c. to 16c. for rolls and tubs. There is a great deal of poor quality arriving here which sells at lower values.

LIVE STOCK

Trade in live stock has been fairly brisk of late. Early last week there was an active demand for the Easter trade which slackened off at the end. This week the local trade is likely to be brisk, especially for Easter meat. The export cattle trade has ruled steady, but with no special demand. Best loads of exporters are quoted here at \$4.40 to \$4.80; choice export bulls at \$3.50 to \$3.75, and export cows at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt. Trade has been brisker in butchers' cattle, which are quoted at \$4.60 to \$4.80 for best; \$4.25 to \$4.50 for good lots, and common to fair \$3.25 to \$3.85 per cwt. Feeding steers of good quality, 1,250 to 1,750 pounds each, are quoted at \$3.75 to \$4.12½ per cwt.; one to two year old stockers, 400 to 700 lbs each, of good quality, are worth \$3 to \$3.50, and other quality, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per cwt. Milch cows and springers sell at \$30.00 to \$50.00 each. Calves sell

at \$2.00 to \$10.00 each or \$1.50 to \$6.00 per cwt.

Sheep rule steady at \$3.75 to \$4.25 per cwt. for ewes, and \$3.00 to \$3.50 for bucks. Lambs are higher at \$5.40 to \$6.00 per cwt. for choice grain-fed ewes and wethers for export, and \$5.00 to \$5.25 for barrowed lambs. Good spring lambs are worth \$5.00 to \$8.00 each.

Hogs have ruled at about \$5.00 per cwt. for a week or two. Dealers here state that they may be 15c. to 25c. per cwt. lower this week. Quotations are \$4.75 for selects and \$4.50 for lights and fats.

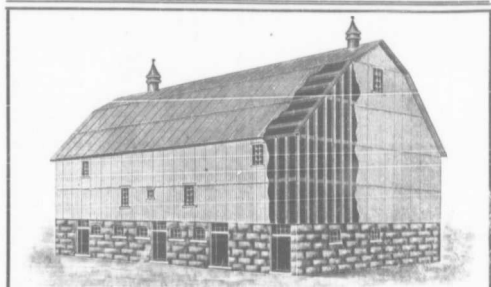
TORONTO JUNCTION

There has been a very good trade at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto Junction, during the past week, especially in butchers' cattle. Exporters are quoted at \$4.35 to \$4.80; the bulk selling at \$4.50 to \$4.60 per cwt. Choice butchers' cattle are quoted at \$4.60 to \$4.65; other quality at about the same as at City Market.

MARITIME MARKETS

Halifax, March 21st, 1904.

There is not much activity at present in country produce, probably because the roads are still in a far from satisfactory condition. There is quite a scarcity of hay among Nova Scotia farmers, but city dealers have been able to get liberal supplies from Quebec, and prices have not been advanced in the trade. In districts where farmers have been buying of their neighbors, as high as \$17.00 a ton has been paid, but the market value is from \$13.50 to \$14.50. The local creameries have not yet materially increased their output and cannot more than supply the domestic demand for fresh creamery prints. One Halifax firm in the last week secured two car-loads of creamery solids on the Montreal market, one car going to Sydney and the other to Halifax. Cheese is very dull sale, but a little better enquiry is developing on the English market. Eggs are jobbing at 22 cents. There is



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little doing now in Island eggs as they cannot be laid down to sell at that figure. There is a fair supply from Nova Scotia points but no surplus, and there would be a scarcity were it not for the fact that consumption is light. Oats have advanced somewhat and the Ontario article now sells on this market at 48 to 49 cents, bags included. P. E. Island oats are selling at the wharves at 48 cents. The reduction in freights on oats from Island points by the winter steamers have enabled the farmers to send forward quite a quantity by this route in the last month instead of waiting for transportation by schooners when navigation opens. Island potatoes sell here at 55 cents per bushel, but much higher prices are asked for N. S. and N. B. stock. Provisions are very firm, and both beef and pork are higher. Lard is up one-half cent a pound. Packers are paying 6½ cents for hogs, but the Dominion Packing Co. at Charlottetown only pay 5 cents, live weight, for best bacon hogs.

The Seed Fair and Competition, which had been advertised so extensively to take place at Truro last week, proved so indifferent that only \$30 was awarded in prizes. It is to be regretted that more competitors did not take advantage of the Government's generosity in the matter. The attendance was small and the fair was a failure last year as well as this. Mr. J. H. Clark, of the Seed Division, Ottawa, was present, and gave an instructive address on the subject of good seeds, and their adaptability to the soil. Mr. Anderson, also from Ottawa, spoke on the opportunities for scientific study in farming. Ample shipments continue to go forward in large volume by each trans-Atlantic steamer. The last Liverpool boat took ten thousand barrels but most of the shipments have gone to London. Better prices are now obtained in Liverpool, and hence the change.

Prince Edward Island

Since the advent of March the weather has been milder, though still blustery and changeable. The country roads are fairly good and farmers are busy hauling loads to and from the city. The snow is rapidly disappearing and an early spring is anticipated. The markets have been well attended lately.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS

Dressed beef in good supply with slight advance in price. Good heavy carcasses sold on March 15th, for 5½ to 7c per lb.; dressed hogs, 6½c for good stock; hay, loose, 60 to 70c per cwt., pressed, \$10.50 to \$11.50 per ton; potatoes sold for 30c. per bus.; oats, 32c. per bus. for white, and 33c. for black; eggs, 20c. per doz., and becoming more plentiful; butter is in good demand at from 23 to 24c. per lb.; poultry was not in much demand and sold for from 7 to 8½c. per lb.; mutton, per carcass, 6 to 8c.; geese, per lb., 9 to 11c.; turkey, 12 to 14c.; flour, per cwt., \$2.50, per bbl. \$5.50; oatmeal per lb., 2½ to 3c.; beef, small, per lb., 8 to 12c.; straw, per ton, pressed, \$5.00 to \$6.00; turnips, 12 to 14c. per bus.; onions, per lb., 5c.; ducks, per lb., 8 to 9c.; beans, per bus., 45c.; carrots, per bush., 50c.; parsnips, 60c. per bus.

SUMMERSIDE MARKETS

Barley, per bus., 40 to 45c.; beef carcasses, per lb., 5½c.; buckwheat, 40c. per bus.; butter, 16 to 17c. per lb.; calf skins, per lb., 4c.; eggs, 18c. per doz.; hay, \$10.00 to \$10.50 per ton; hides, 3½c. per lb.; flour, per cwt., \$1.80 to \$1.90; Island, \$1.50 to \$1.60 per cwt.; oats, black, 31c., white, 30c. per bus.; wheat, 75 to 80c. per bus.; pork, 5 to 5½c.; potatoes, 21c. per bus.

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Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto Ont.,

Dear Sir,—Your method has cured me of a very dangerous Rupture. It is needless to say I am thankful to you for my cure and I shall, as I have opportunity, recommend you to those suffering from Rupture. My age is 87 years and when you cured me you can cure anyone.



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Justice of Peace

Madoc, Ont.

Give me a man who has been ruptured for years and who has been driven almost to despair, having used almost every Truss on the market in search of a cure, but has not even found relief and is daily growing worse. I can cure him so he will not require to wear a Truss. No pain, no danger, no operation nor time from work. No case too bad and no one too old.

Here are honest words straight from the hearts of honest people—they were ruptured, and now they are cured.

Aged 76 Years and Cured.

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Replying to your esteemed favor I am happy to say I am perfectly cured. Before using your method I was dubious about the result, for so many others had failed. You gave me every relief and it was indeed a happy day for me when I commenced using your Method. My age is 76 years and I am yet hale and hearty. If this letter is of any use to you, you may publish it.

JOHN WALKER, Duart, Elgin Co., Ont.

Aged 81 and Cured.

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am glad and thankful that I was persuaded to try your Method, for after suffering for nearly 20 years, I am completely cured.

MILTON DAY, Plum Hollow, Ont.

Ruptured 40 Years

Dr. W. S. Rice, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I was ruptured for 40 years and have tried every remedy known, but nothing did me any good except your Method, and it has made a complete cure.

Jos. D. BOURNE, Midland, Ont.

TO PROVE to Rupture sufferers that I can cure them, I will send my valuable book, "**HOW TO CURE RUPTURE**," plainly sealed, postpaid, free of all cost; also my **FREE TRIAL TREATMENT** so that all sufferers can test it for themselves. Write today

DR. W. S. RICE

2 EAST QUEEN ST., - Dept 101, - TORONTO, ONT.

Experimental Seed Distribution

The following is the list of co-operative experiments prepared by the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, for 1904:—

No.	Experiments.	Plots.
1	Three varieties of oats.....	3
2	Three varieties of barley.....	3
3	Two varieties of hullless barley..	2
4	Two varieties of spring wheat..	2
5	Two varieties of winter wheat....	2
6	Two varieties of field peas for Northern Ontario.....	2
7	Emmer and Spelt.....	2
8	Cow peas, and two varieties of Soy, Soja, or Japanese beans..	3
9	Three varieties of husking corn..	3
10	Three varieties of mangolds.....	3
11	Two varieties of sugar beets for feeding purposes.....	2
12	Three varieties of Swedish turnips.....	3
13	Kohl Rabi and two varieties of fall turnips.....	3
14	Parsnips and two varieties of carrots.....	3
15	Three varieties of fodder or silage corn.....	3
16	Three varieties of Millet.....	3
17	Three varieties of Sorghum.....	3
18	Grass, peas, and two varieties of vetches.....	3
19	Two varieties of rape.....	2
20	Three varieties of clover.....	3
21	Sainfoin, Lucerne, and Bismet....	2
22	Seven varieties of grasses.....	7
23	Three varieties of field beans....	3
24	Three varieties of sweet corn....	3
25	Fertilizers with corn.....	6
26	Fertilizers with Swedish turnips..	6
27	Growing potatoes on the level and in hills.....	2
28	Two varieties of early, medium, or late potatoes.....	2
29	Planting cut potatoes which have and which have not been coated over with land plaster.....	2
30	Planting corn in rows and in squares (an excellent variety of early corn will be used)....	2

The size of each plot in each of the first twenty-six experiments, is to be two rods long by one rod wide; in Nos. 27, 28, and 29, one rod square; and in No. 30, four rods square (one-tenth of an acre).

Each person in Ontario who wishes to join in the work may choose any one of the experiments for 1904, and apply for the same. The material will be furnished in the order in which the applications are received until the supply is exhausted. It might be well for each applicant to make a second choice, for fear the first could not be granted. All material will be furnished entirely free of charge to each applicant, and the produce of the plots will, of course, become the property of the person who conducts the experiment.

C. A. ZAVITZ, Director.

Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph.



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BOOKS AND BULLETINS

STEER FEEDING.—Bulletin No. 64. Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, Penn.

KHERSON OATS.—Bulletin No. 8a. Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.

COST OF EGGS IN WINTER, ETC.—Farmers' Bulletin, No. 190. U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CONTROLLING SAND DUNES.—Bulletin No. 57. U. S. Department of Agriculture.



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Mile Record on Road, 2:04 1/2
Mile Track, 2:03 1/2 Two-Mile Record, 4:11

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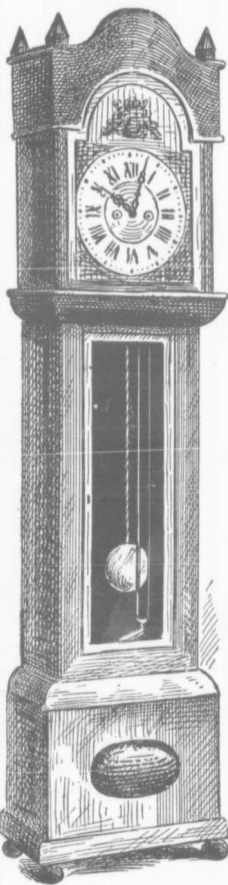
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I used your GOMMALL'S CAUSTIC BAL-SAM on an old bone spavin successfully when other things failed, and I was greatly pleased with the result. I think highly of the BAL-SAM.
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No other remedy can equal its **record of cures.** No other remedy can be offered to the public on the terms it is offered. Read our special offer! **YOU ARE TO BE THE JUDGE!**

Read Our Special Offer

WE WILL SEND to every subscriber or reader of *The Farming World*, or worthy person recommended by a subscriber or reader, a full-sized **One Dollar** package of **VITE-ORE**, by mail, **postpaid**, sufficient for one month's treatment, to be used for within one month's time after receipt. If the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and dopes of quacks or good doctors or patent medicines he or she has ever used. **Read this over again carefully, and understand that we ask only one thing only when it has done you good, and not before.** We take all the risk you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. **Vite-Ore** is a natural, hard, adamantine rock-like substance—mineral—**One**—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidation. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value equal parts of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as **Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Dropsy, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe, Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility,** as thousands testify, and as no one, save our firm, writing for a package, will deny after using. **Vite-Ore** has cured more chronic, obstinate, pronounced, intractable cases than any other known medicine and will reach such cases with a more rapid and powerful curative action than any medicine, combination of medicines, or doctor's prescription which it is possible to procure.

Vite-Ore will do the same for you as it has for hundreds of readers of this paper, if you will give it a trial. **Send for a \$1 package at our risk.** You have nothing to lose at the step to answer the announcement. **We want no one's money when Vite-Ore cannot benefit. You are to be the Judge!** Can anything be more fair? Who desires a person, no matter how profligate he or she may be, who desires a cure and is willing to pay for it, would hesitate to try **Vite-Ore** on this liberal offer? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases, two or three for chronic, obstinate cases. **We mean just what we say** in this announcement, and will not insist on you to pay for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, and mention the paper, so we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

We this offer will challenge the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude of every living person who desires better health or who suffers pain, ill, and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what life you have, by sending to us for a package. **Address**

THEO. NOEL, Geologist

F. W. Dept.
YONGE & TEMPERANCE STS.

TORONTO, ONT.

Pain Was Unbearable No Writings Vincent J. Harrington of Egmont Bay, P. I., One of the Thousands to whom Vite-Ore Has Done Good

SERIOUS KIDNEY TROUBLES

THOUGHTLESS if people have pain in the back and wonder why it is there, but they don't know what causes it and rub the back with liniments and apply poultice plasters, but it is still there and keeps them dull the whole week to the fact that the trouble is in the kidneys and not in the back. The doctors have many ways of feeling if the patient's kidneys are working right and normally, they can prove by analysis, by examination of sediment, whether or not there is any irregularity. It does not seem likely, however, to get a sufferer that the doctor's laboratory. The dull-aching pains in the small of the back, the drowsy, torpid, enfeebled, weary, languid, nervous, and aching limbs when arising from a sleeping posture, the inability to pass urine at night and that painful and point acute to trouble in those organs, is trouble that will be treated promptly and effectively. That Vite-Ore produced such a treatment is attested by letters from Mr. Vincent J. Harrington of Egmont Bay, P. I., will demonstrate beyond the shadow of doubt as any possible doubt.



Read What He Says:

EGMONT BAY, P. I.
Works fail me to tell how I have suffered and what Vite-Ore has done for me. I have cured me of kidney trouble after having a sufferer for several years. My back aches and pains were so sore that if I were to work five minutes in a sleeping posture, I would take two hours to straighten up again and the pain was so intense and unbearable. I had it as I was at 16 years and I give thanks to Vite-Ore for the great change.

VINCENT J. HARRINGTON.

If your kidneys are causing you any trouble, look out your trouble in three days. Do not DELAY, but begin the treatment immediately with our natural curing and healing ore. It is **SAVILE'S SPECIFIC** for all preparations of the vital organs, for every trouble in the physical form a specific which works in a natural, prompt and efficient manner that no other medicine or combination of medicine can duplicate. **READ THIS, TAKE AND TRY IT!**